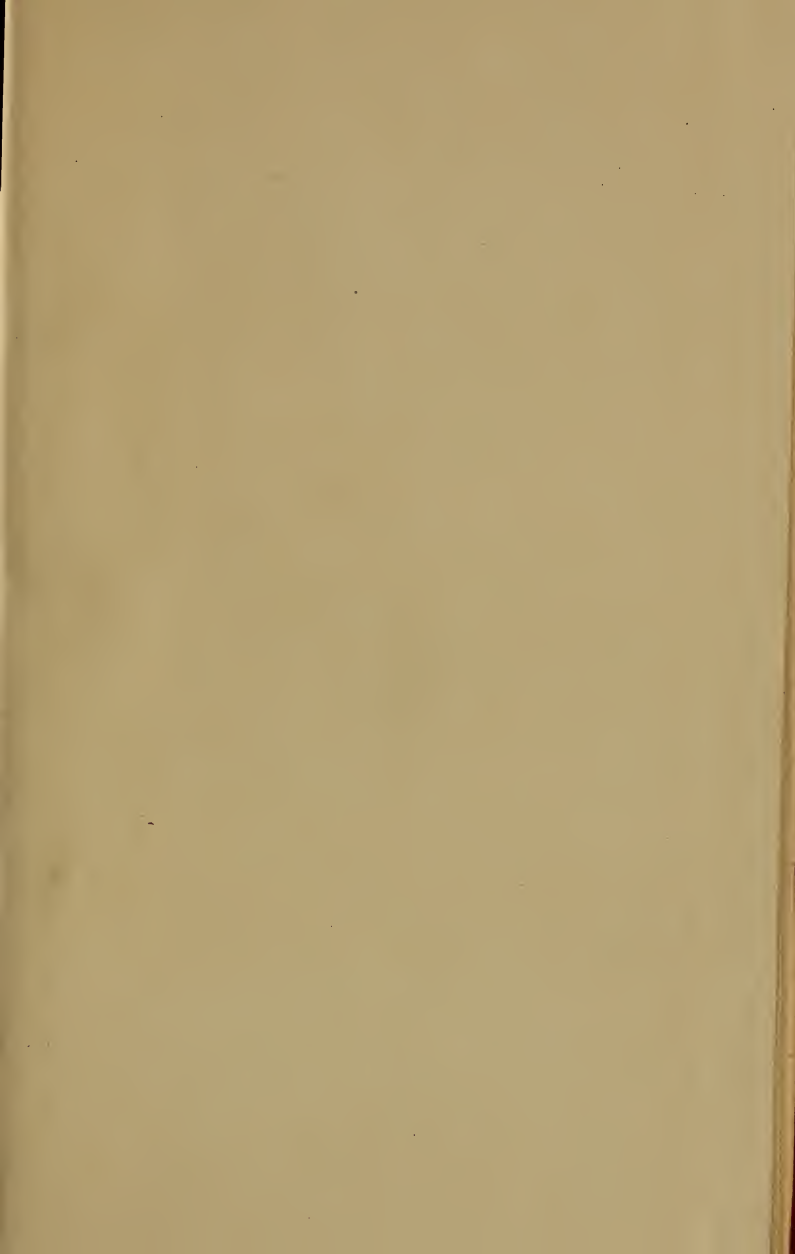




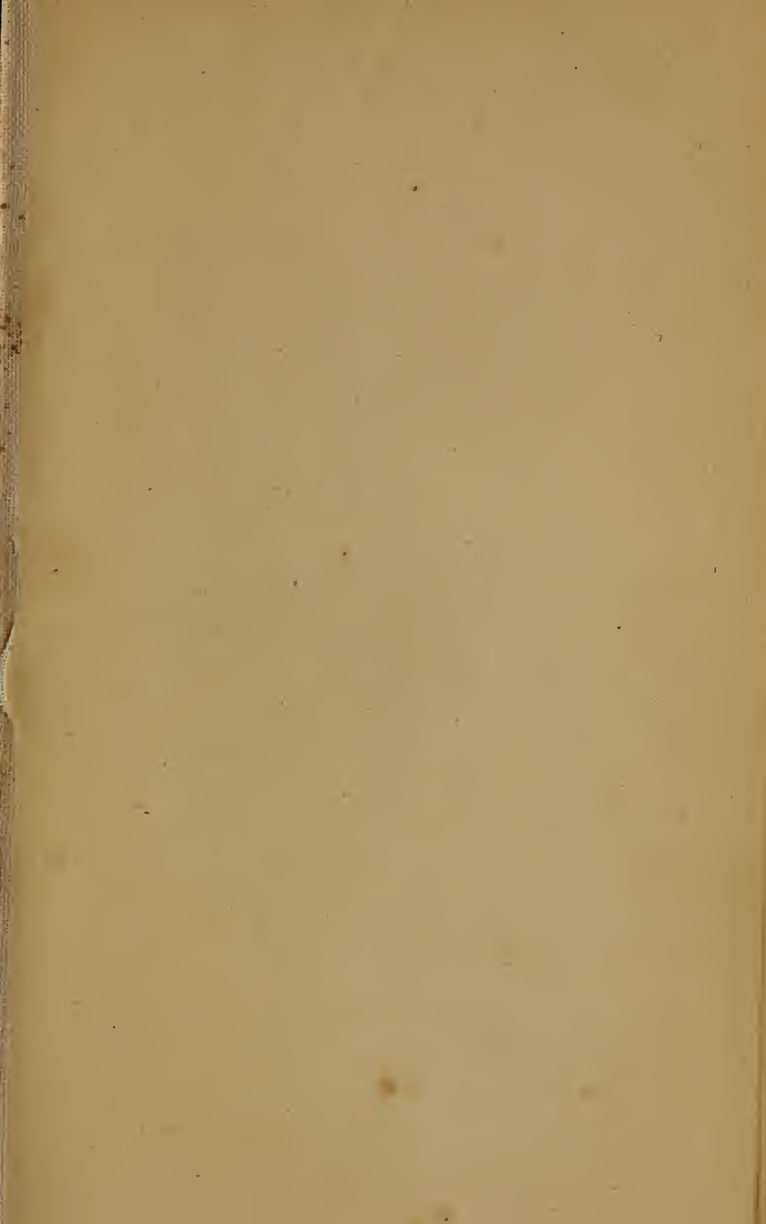


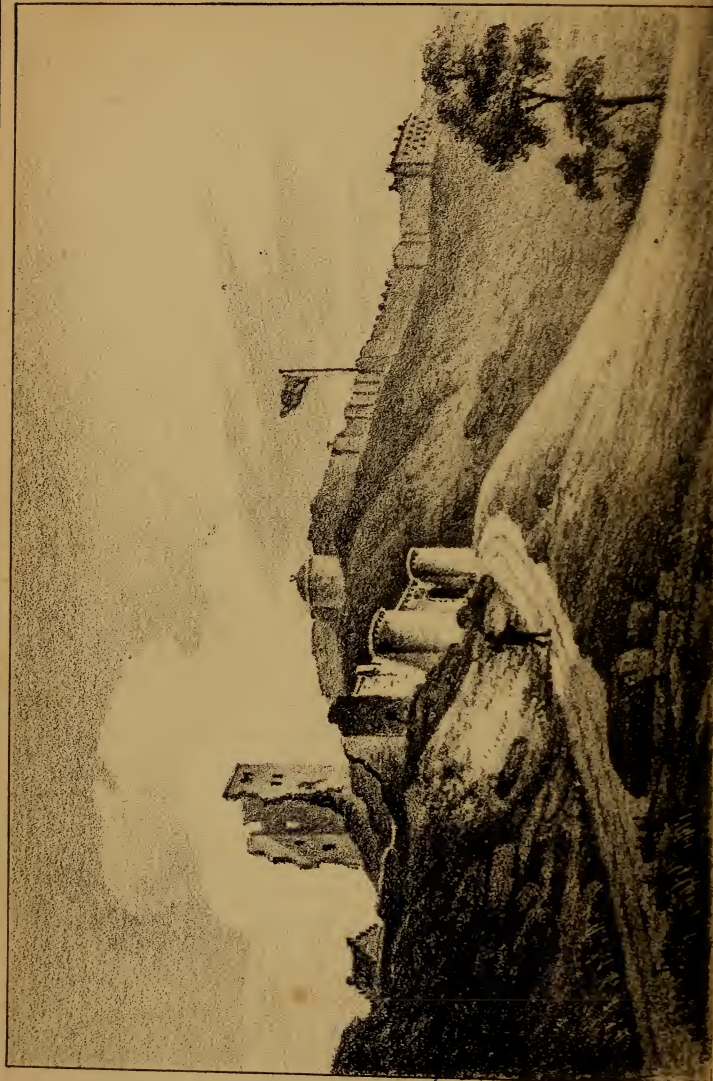
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C. R. TODD'S  
SCARBROUGH GUIDE:

COMPRISING

A HISTORY OF THE TOWN,

AND ITS

PUBLIC BUILDINGS,

NOTICES OF THE VILLAGES,

AND

SEATS OF THE NOBILITY,

AND GENTRY;

EMBRACING

DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNTS OF PAINTINGS AND ANTIQUITIES,

&c. &c.

"Scarborough's fair town like Latin BAIÆ seems ;  
Her cliffs, her bay, her salutary streams,  
Her gay resort of an illustrious throng,  
Resemble BAIÆ, famed in classic song."

**Seventh Edition.**

SCARBROUGH :

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY CHRISTOPHER ROBERT TODD.

1841.



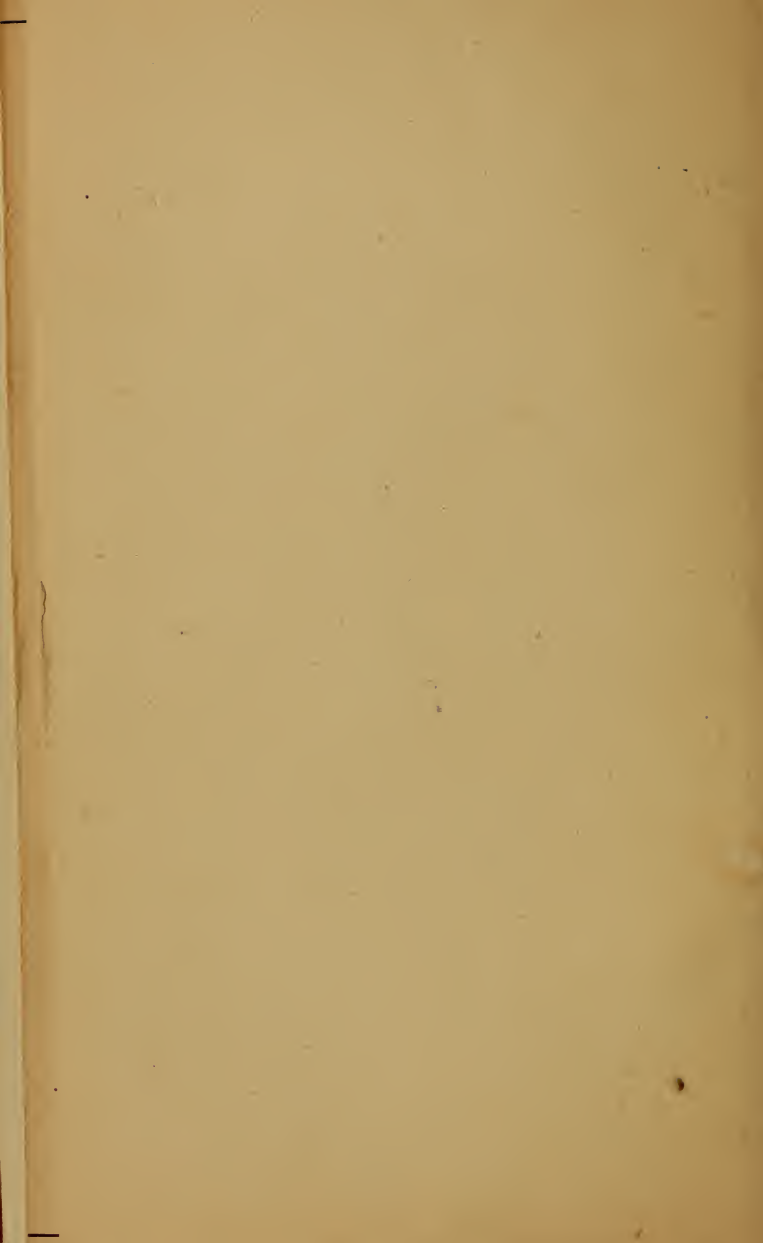
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The continued improvements in Scarborough have contributed to render the place almost as fluctuating as the very waves of the ocean which periodically lave its crescent-formed beach; but, contrary to those moving mountains, not merely the *form* advances, but the *substance*, too, remains. We allude to the beautiful architectural erections from the Hackness and Clough-ton quarries, and other buildings of note. Such being the alterations in this modern Baia, a new Guide is rendered an indispensable object, which is now presented in a seventh edition; and, throughout its compilation, it has been the anxious wish of the Editor, to afford every requisite information to the Visitor; he, therefore, most respectfully sends forth his new Guide, for the use of the numerous strangers who annually resort to this long-established watering-place, with the lively hope that it may prove an acceptable and useful offering.

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## INTRODUCTION.

A

# SKETCH

OF THE

## HISTORY OF SCARBROUGH.

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“ Here earth and sea,  
Mingling their charms majestically rude,  
With pleasing wonder strike the pensive eye,  
Of contemplation, and exalt the mind.”

FOSTER.

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SCARBROUGH is situated in the recess of a beautiful bay, on the borders of the German Ocean, in a position nearly central between Flamborough-Head and Whitby. This part of the coast, almost forty miles in extent, is bold, varied, and rocky, with many points of considerable elevation. The line is undulating, indented with sandy bays formed by the action of the sea, where the land is of loose texture.

B

The town rises from the shore in the form of an amphitheatre, and has a romantic appearance on the concave slope of its semicircular bay. It is laved at the foot by the waves, and much admired for its varied beauties.

There is no authentic account in history of the foundation of Scarborough, though it may reasonably be presumed that it had as early an origin as most of the places bordering on the German Ocean; and notwithstanding the omission of its name in Domesday-book, we have historical proof of its existence previously to the Norman Conquest. The building of the Castle by William, Earl of Albermarle, in the year 1136, is the first evidence of its emerging from its previous state of obscurity. The grant of a Charter of Incorporation of Henry II., in the year 1181, is a convincing proof that it must then have been a place of some importance.

The following account of the ancient town of Scarborough, is extracted from the Itinerary of Leland :—

“ Scardeburg Toune though it be privilegid, yet it semith to be yn Pickering Lithe, for the Castelle of Scardeburgh is countid of the jurisdiction of Pickering, and the shore from Scardeburgh to the very point of Philaw-Bridge\* by the Se about vj miles from Scardeburgh toward Filey-Whetton is of Pickering Lith jurisdiction. Scardeburgh where it is not defendid by the Warth and the Se is waulled a little with ston, but most with ditches and walls of yerth. In the<sup>in</sup> toune to entre by land be but two gates: Newburgh Gate, meatley good, and Aldeburgh Gate, very base. The Toune, stondith hole† on a slaty clife; and shoith very fair to the Se side. Ther is but one Paroche Chirch‡ in the Town, of our Lady, joyning almost to the Castelle: it is very faire and isled on the sides and cross isled, and hath 3 auncient Towres for belles with Pyramides on them: whereof 2 Toures be at the west end of the Chirch, and one in the middle of the cross isle. There is a great chapelle by side by the Newborow Gate.”

---

\* Filey-Bridge.

† Wholly.

‡ St. Mary's

The town of Scarbrough was anciently confined within narrow limits. Some of the foundations of its ancient walls are yet remaining, and may be traced with sufficient accuracy; from which it is evident, that the Old Town did not extend westward beyond the situation of the present Market-cross.



## THE CASTLE.

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“Thou hast seen Mount Atlas:

Whilst storms and tempests thunder on its brow,  
And oceans break their billows at its feet,  
It stands unmov'd and glories in its height.”

---

THIS Castle was built in the reign of King Stephen, about the year 1136, by WILLIAM LE GROS, Earl of Albermarle and Holderness, a nobleman of Norman extraction, who, having

extensive demesnes in this part of Yorkshire and in Holderness, obtained permission of the King to erect a fortress upon the sea-coast.

Ancient historians have been liberal in their praises of this Castle. William of Newburg, a Monkish historian, who wrote about A. D. 1190, has given the following description of it:—

“A rock of wonderful height and bignesse, and inaccessible by reason of steepe craggess almost on every side, stands into the sea, which quite surrounds it, but in one place, where a narrow slip of land gives access to it on the west. It has on the top, a pleasant plain, grassy and spacious, of about sixty acres or upwards\*

\* The present area of the Castle-yard does not exceed 19 acres 5 perches. There is, therefore, probably some mistake in Newburgh's description. The ancient accounts of acres are generally very imperfect.

Young and Bird, in their “Geological Survey of the Yorkshire Coast,” are also of opinion that there is a mistake in Newburgh's account, and that this lofty promontory “has not undergone any material change during the last six centuries.”

and a little well of fresh water springing from a rock in it. In the very entry, which puts one to some pains to get up, stands a stately tower; and beneath the entry, the city begins, spreading its two sides south and north, and carrying its front westward, where it is fortified with a wall: but on the east is fenced by that rock, where the Castle stands; and, lastly, on both sides by the sea. William, surnamed *le Gros*, Earl of Albermarle and Holderness, observing this place to be fitly situated for building a Castle on, increased the natural strength of it by a very costly work, having inclosed all the plain upon the rock with a wall, and built a Tower in the entrance. But this being decayed and fallen by the weight of too much age, King Henry II. commanded a great and brave Castle to be built upon the same spot. For he had now reduced the Nobility of England, who during the loose reign of King Stephen had impaired the revenues of the crown; but especially this William of Albermarle, who lorded it over all these parts, and kept this place as his own."

The promontory on which the ruins of the ancient Castle are situated, is bounded on three sides by the German ocean, and elevated more than three hundred feet above the level of the sea, presenting to the north, the east, and the south, a vast sweep of craggy perpendicular rocks, totally inaccessible.\*

Within the castle walls rises a stately tower, majestic even in ruin. This tower which has been the Keep, is a square Norman building, ninety feet high, and has formerly had an embattled parapet. The walls are about twelve feet

\* The following extract of a letter to the compiler, will show in what estimation this *modern Baia* is held by strangers: "Scarborough is exactly suited to one who loves to look back into the splendour of former times, and who enjoys the sports of nature; there is a fine field in the romantic cliffs of that much frequented bathing-place. I never enjoyed myself so much as when rambling amongst the dangerous paths on the hill next to the sea, whereon is situated the Castle (by-the-by this reminds me, that if you could procure for me a half-crown of Charles I., struck at Scarborough, I should be glad to have it)."

thick, cased with squared stones ; and the mortar having been mixed, according to the custom of the ancients, in a fluid state, has become more durable than even the stone of the building. There appears to have been three stories or very lofty rooms, one over another, each room between twenty or thirty feet high, and ten yards square within the walls, with recesses. The remains of a very large fire-place are visible in the lower apartment. The subterraneous room, or dungeon is nearly filled up with stones and earth. The different stories have been vaulted, and divided by strong arches; and private passages are visible in some of the intervals of the casing of the walls. The windows have semicircular arches, supported by round pillars, and are larger than usual in such buildings, being six feet deep and three feet broad.

In the reign of Edward II., the Castle was taken by the barons. The King, who was with his favourite Gaveston, at Newcastle, when he heard the discontented nobles were on their

march against him, lodged him here, as in an assured place of safety, while he proceeded himself to raise a force at Warwick. It proved insufficient, however, to protect the royal minion from the irritated nobles, whom they soon afterward beheaded on Gavesley-heath.

In the reign of Queen Mary, Mr. Thomas Stafford, son of Lord Stafford, obtained possession of Scarbrough Castle by the following stratagem :

Having previously arranged his plan of taking the Castle by surprise, he disguised his troop in the habit of peasants and countrymen, and came to Scarbrough on a market-day, under the most unsuspecting appearances. He gained an easy admittance into the Castle, and strolled about with a careless air, apparently to gratify his curiosity. About 30 of his men also entered without the least suspicion, and embracing a favourable opportunity, instantly secured the different centinels, took possession of the gate, and admitted their remaining companions, who, under the exterior garb of countrymen, had con-

cealed arms. But the triumph of Mr. Stafford was of transient duration, and the success of his enterprize was eventually the cause of his death. He had retained the possession only three days, when the Earl of Westmoreland, with a considerable force recovered it without loss.—Mr. Stafford, Capt. Saunders, and three others of the leaders, were taken prisoners, conducted to London, and confined in the Tower. They were afterward arraigned, condemned, and executed.

The phrase, "*A Scarbrough warning; a word and a blow, but the blow first,*" derives its origin from this circumstance.

During the civil wars, it was twice taken by the parliamentary forces; in 1645, by Sir John Meldrum and Sir Matthew Boynton; and in 1648, by Colonel Bethell.

In 1666, it appears that Scarborough Castle was fully garrisoned, when Sir John Crossland was governor, and that many prisoners of state were about that time confined within its walls. Among these was George Fox, the celebrated quaker.

The devastations of time, and the above two formidable sieges, had reduced the Castle to little better than a mass of ruins, in which condition it continued till the rebellion of 1745, when government gave it a temporary repair, with the view of preventing a surprise.

In turning from the mouldering remains of antiquity, the eye is relieved, and the mind exhilarated by the charms of the surrounding prospect. The diversified scenes of the adjacent country; the romantic appearance of the town; the sands enlivened by various objects, and the unbounded view of the ocean, form collectively an assemblage beautiful beyond conception.

“What does not fade? The tower that long hath stood  
The crush of thunder and the warring winds,  
Shook by the slow but sure destroyer Time,  
Now hangs in doubtful ruins o’er its base;  
And flinty pyramids, and wall of brass  
Descend—the Babylonian spires are sunk;  
Achaia, Rome, and Egypt moulder down.—  
Time shakes the sable tyranny of thrones,  
And tottering empires crush by their own weight:

This huge rotundity we tread, grows old ;  
And all those worlds that roll around the sun ;  
The sun itself shall die ; and ancient night  
Again involve the desolate abyss."

The following observations were made by a Geologist, while viewing the scenery from the Castle-yard..

Few situations on the eastern shores of England enjoy so fine a prospect of grand and beautiful nature as Scarborough. From the Castle hill, which stands lofty and alone, a variety of noble objects present themselves on every side ; high and shadowy moorelands on the north, bold hills with abrupt faces to the west, and rocky cliffs stretching southward as far as the eye can reach, all combine in one grand panorama. Perhaps the most striking feature is the range of chalk hills which sweep round from Wilton Beacon, skirt the south side of the vale of Pickering to the sea near Speeton, and running thence to Flamborough, majestically breast the tempestuous ocean.

Scarborough presents to those fond of sketch-

ing, an imposing object in its Castle, which is worthy of the exercise of the pencil of the disciple of a *Wouvermanns* or a *Murant*.

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### CONVENTS, CHURCHES, CHAPELS, &c.

There were formerly here four Convents, four Churches, and two hospitals; viz. Convent of the Cistercians, of the Franciscan or Grey Friars, of the Dominican or Black Friars, and of the Carmelite or white Friars. The Church of St. Nicholas, St. Thomas the Martyr, with the two Hospitals, their appendages, of the same name, and the Churches of the Holy Sepulchre, and St. Mary.\*

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\* The ancient view of the town of Scarbrough, in the reign of Richard III., from a drawing in the British Museum lately published, shows the situation of these Convents.



## THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY.

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The gazing seamen here entranced stands.  
Whilst fair unfolding from her concave slope,  
He Scarbrough views. The sandy pediment.  
First gently raised above the watery plain,  
Embraces wide the waves; the lower domes  
Next lift their heads; then swiftly roof o'er roof.  
With many a weary step, the streets arise  
Testudinous, till half o'ercome the cliff,  
A swelling fabric dear to heaven aspires,  
Majestic even in ruin.

FOSTER.

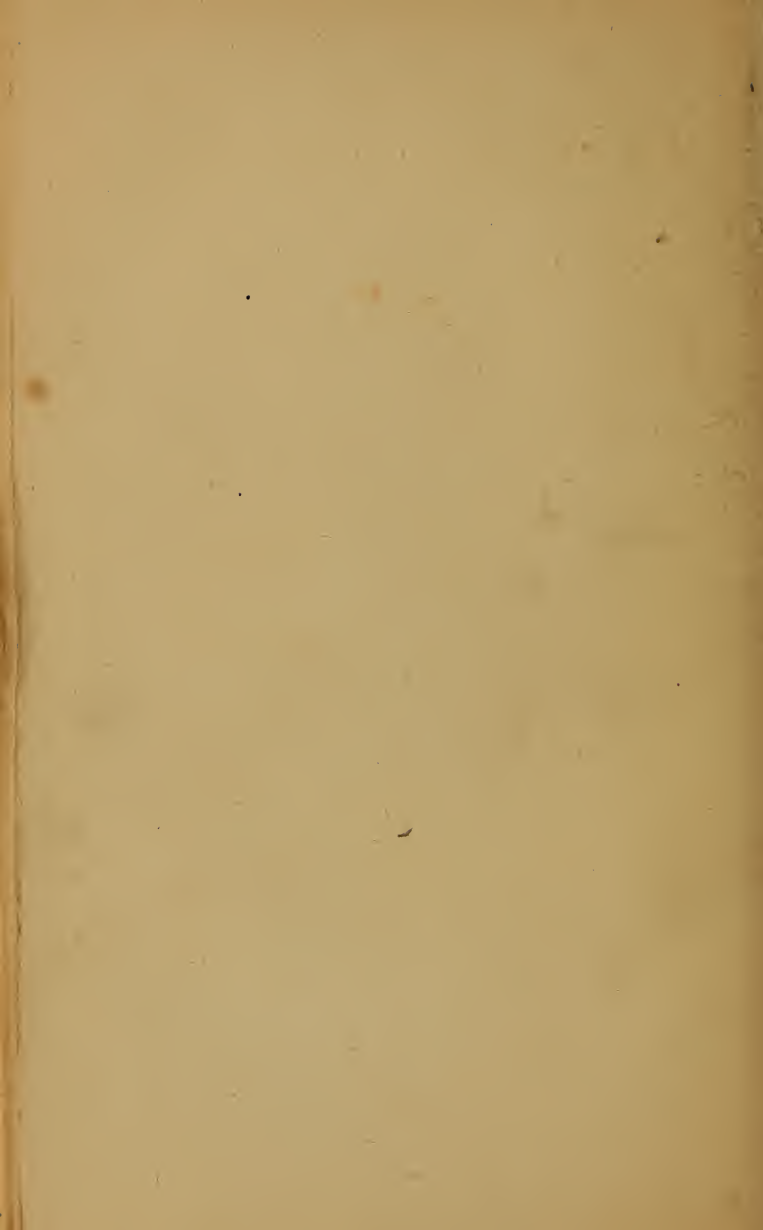
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THE ancient church of St. Mary is most picturesquely situated upon a considerable eminence, near to the Castle, but does not display any marks of fine or elaborate architecture ; however, its grey and irregular appearance, its supposed former use as the church of the monastery, the tower-like ruins at its eastern-end, in conjunction with its elevated situation, the church-yard crowded with tombs, and the view of the sea and the sands obtained thence, all conspire to render it one of the most interesting situations.

The following description of this ancient edifice is extracted from Hinderwell's History—

“ This sacred building, venerable for its antiquity, has much the appearance of a conventual Church, and was formerly a very spacious and magnificent edifice, considerably surpassing its present extent. The ruins, yet standing, at the eastern part of the church-yard, the dismembered appearance of the western end of the Church, the subterraneous arches extending to the west, and the great quantity of





foundation stones discovered in the new burial ground contiguous to it, are sufficient proofs that it is, in the present state, only a small part of a vast edifice, which may have formed the Cistercian Abbey and the Church, founded by Edward II., and surpressed in the reign of Henry V.

It appears by Leland's '*Itinerary*,' that previously to the Reformation, it was a very noble building, adorned with three handsome towers; two of which were at the western end, and one was over the centre of the transept. There was also a grand arch of gothic architecture in the Choir, the ruins of which were visible a few years ago, but have since been taken down. The centre, or transept tower, having been greatly shaken during the siege of the Castle in 1644, fell in October, 1659, and considerably injured a great part of the nave of the Church. The present steeple, which now *singularly* stands at the eastern end, was erected upon the ruins, and occupies the place of the ancient transept tower. The southern part of the building attached to

the nave seems to have, in some degree, escaped the injury sustained by the other parts ; as some of the remains of the chantries are still visible under the arches adjoining the south aisle. These arches are three in number, and have formed the separate chantries, which were founded by our ancestors, as places of prayer for the souls of the deceased.

During the siege of Scarbrough Castle, by Sir John Meldrum, a lodgment was made by his troops in this then extensive church. Its lofty towers, within a very small distance from the castle-gate, enabled them greatly to annoy the defenders : they drew several pieces of artillery into the church by night, formed a masqued battery, and at length opened their fire upon the castle, through the church windows ; those especially, which were on the east side and choir. The besieged returned their fire in so hot and well-directed a manner, as soon obliged the enemy to abandon their post, but the building suffered much injury.

The desolation which this venerable edifice sustained, during the siege of the Castle, and by the subsequent fall of the transept tower, reduced it to a state of ruin; and the inhabitants had suffered such a variety of misfortunes by a succession of calamitous events, that they were under the necessity of having recourse to a Brief, in the 12th Charles II. (1660) to enable them to re-build it,

By the assistance of this Brief, and other contributions, part of the body of St. Mary's Church, and the tower, as it now stands, were rebuilt in 1669, on the foundation and ruins of the old fabric.

Public worship is performed here twice on the Sunday, commencing in the morning at half-past ten, and in the afternoon at a quarter past three. Two sermons are delivered on the Sunday, and one on Wednesday. There are prayers on Tuesday and Friday mornings at a quarter-past eleven. Divine service is also performed on every Saint's day, every day in

Passion week, and every state holiday. The communion is administered monthly. By an early attendance, seats may easily be obtained on application to the pew-door openers.

*Vicar.*—The Rev. M. H. Miller, M. A.

*Curates.* { The Rev. J. Blair, B. A.  
              { The Rev. R. P. Waller, B. A.

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## CHRIST CHURCH

Was erected by subscription of the Corporation, Inhabitants, and others, aided by a liberal sum from the Parliamentary Grant. The amount subscribed at Scarbrough was nearly £3000.

The first stone of this sacred edifice was laid the 26th of October, 1826, by the then Vicar, the Rev. John Kirk, M. A.; and the ceremony of consecration took place on the 23rd of August, 1828. The style of architecture is early English.

The interior dimensions of the church are 88 feet long, and 50 feet wide in the square; the height of the nave or centre ceiling, is 40 feet;

the tower is 16 feet square within, and the total height from the ground to the top of the pinnacles, is 116 feet.—The accommodation is calculated for 1200 persons; one half in pews and the remainder in free seats, including an upper gallery at the west end for Charity Children. The east window, partly of stained glass, consists of five narrow lancets, having the King's arms in the centre, surrounded by those of the Archbishop of York, and Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, Bart., with the arms of the Borough of Scarbro'.

Sir J. V. B. Johnstone very liberally gave the stone for the erection of the Church, from a quarry near Hackness.

The Rev. Robert Howard, M. A., is the present Incumbent.

Divine service is performed here twice on a Sunday, morning and evening; the former commencing at a quarter before eleven, and the latter at seven. And on Friday Evening at Seven.

## THE INDEPENDENT CHAPEL; OR, OLD MEETING-HOUSE

was first erected in the year 1703, whereof the Rev. William Hannay became minister, and continued until the year 1725. He was succeeded by the Rev. William Whitaker, who regularly officiated until the year 1773, when, through age and infirmities, he was under the necessity of declining the ministry. At that period, the Rev. Samuel Bottomley was invited to succeed him, the congregation then consisting of about thirty stated hearers, and the communicants of about half that number. The novelty, zeal, or ability of the preacher, greatly increased the congregation; so that, in the year 1774, it was found necessary to rebuild and enlarge the place of worship, since which period a farther extension has taken place in the chapel. The venerable Pastor\* last mentioned finished his career of mortality with great composure, at the age of eighty years, February the 13th, 1831;

\* Vide Cole's Biographical Account of the Rev. Samuel Bottomley,

and has been succeeded by the Rev. G. B. Kidd, his assistant in the ministry, for three years previously.

Public worship is performed as follows: on Sunday morning at half-past ten, sermon; at half-past two in the afternoon, sermon; and at seven o'clock in the evening, sermon. On Thursday, at seven in the evening, sermon. The communion is administered once in two months.

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#### BAPTISTS' CHAPEL.

A Chapel for the Baptists was first built here in the year 1776, and the Rev. William Hague was the first minister, and may indeed be called the founder of the Baptists in Scarborough, as there were none of that denomination in this place previous to his first ministry, which was in the year 1776, in a room near the sands. Mr. Hague died October 22nd, 1831, in his ninety-fifth year, after having been forty-eight years pastor.

A new Chapel for the Baptists has been lately

erected on the site of the old building, but on a larger scale, the former having been found too small for the congregation; particularly in the summer season. The foundation stone of the present edifice was laid by the Rev. W. Steadman, D. D., Theological Tutor of Bradford College, November 4th, 1826, and it was first opened for religious services, August 10th, 1827. The dimensions are 64 feet by 53. It will comfortably seat upwards of nine hundred persons. The Rev. B. Evans is the present minister. The religious services are as follow: On Sunday, seven o'clock morning prayers; half-past ten forenoon, sermon; three o'clock afternoon, prayers; half-past six evening, sermon. Monday, seven o'clock evening, prayers. Wednesday, seven o'clock in the evening, sermon. Friday, seven o'clock in the evening, prayers. The communion is administered monthly.

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#### WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL.

The Wesleyan Methodists have a very large Chapel in Church-Street. The Methodists first assembled at Scarbrough, in the year 1757.

Their times of meeting are as follow : Sunday, seven o'clock morning, prayers ; half-past ten forenoon, sermon ; three afternoon, sermon ; six o'clock evening, sermon. Monday, seven o'clock evening, sermon. Wednesday, seven o'clock evening, prayers. Thursday, seven o'clock evening, sermon. Friday, seven o'clock evening, prayers.

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### THE FRIENDS' CHAPEL.

is situated in St. Sepulchre-Street. The Quakers date their establishment here from the time of the imprisonment of George Fox, their founder, in Scarbrough Castle. Their times of meeting are as follow : Sunday, ten o'clock in the forenoon ; and six o'clock in the evening. Wednesday, ten in the forenoon.

---

### THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL

is situated in Awborough street ; it was erected in the year 1809, and opened for public worship in the same year, by the Rev. William Coghlan, it will contain four hundred persons. The meetings for devotional exercise, are, Sun-

day morning, Mass at half-past ten; Vespers at six. Wednesday and Friday, half-past eight morning. The present minister is the Rev. John Walker.

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THE PRIMITIVE METHODISTS' CHAPEL stands in St. Sepulchre street, was first opened for religious services, on the 25th November, 1821, and rebuilt and enlarged in the year 1839. Their services are as follow: Sunday, seven o'clock morning, prayers; half-past ten forenoon, sermon; two o'clock afternoon, sermon; six o'clock evening, sermon. Monday, seven o'clock evening, prayers. Wednesday, seven o'clock evening, prayers. Friday, seven o'clock evening, sermon.

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#### THE TABERNACLE

was erected in the year 1838; it is situate in Batty Place, Dumble street. The times of meeting are as follow: Sunday, seven o'clock, prayers; half-past ten, sermon; half-past two, afternoon, sermon; six, evening, sermon. Wed-

nesday, seven evening, sermon. Monday and Friday, seven evening, prayers.

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### THE BETHEL,

principally for seamen, is at the Old Town-Hall. Their times of meeting are as follow : Tuesday, seven o'clock in the evening, sermon. Saturday, seven o'clock in the evening, prayers.

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Few towns in the kingdom are better provided than Scarbrough, with room in the places of worship. It has been calculated that in the very best disposition of the inhabitants of any locality, not more than half of the whole population can usually be present at public worship, at one time; the numbers of the infirm and sick, and of young children, with the nearly equal numbers of persons detained from worship by attendance on these classes, being so great as to constitute a very large majority of the remainder. The population of the whole parish of Scarbrough, (including Falsgrave, and a rural district,) as stated in the census of 1831,

was 8760. It is now, doubtless, more than 9000. Whereas there is sitting room in the different places of worship in the town, for 7,270; or 2,770 more than the half. The list of these is as follows:—

|                                                   |       |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------|
| St. Mary's Church .....                           | 1500  |
| Christ Church .....                               | 1200  |
| Wesleyan Chapel .....                             | 1100  |
| Ebenezer (or Baptist) Chapel .....                | 950   |
| Old Meeting, House or Independent<br>Chapel ..... | 600   |
| Tabernacle, Batty Place .....                     | 600   |
| Friends' Meeting House .....                      | 500   |
| Primitive Methodist Chapel .....                  | 600   |
| Roman Catholic Chapel .....                       | 400   |
|                                                   | <hr/> |
|                                                   | 7,450 |
|                                                   | <hr/> |

The zeal of the inhabitants, however, is not yet expended; and projects have for some time been before the public for adding to the existing provision, near 1,600 sittings, in the following manner.

|                                                                    |              |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| An Episcopalian Chapel in East-Sand-Gate.....                      | 600 or 700   |
| A Wesleyan Chapel in Queen St.,<br>larger than the present by .... | 800 or 900   |
|                                                                    | <hr/>        |
|                                                                    | 1400 to 1600 |
|                                                                    | <hr/>        |

When these intentions shall have been executed, (which are intended to be, in the present summer, viz. 1840,) the sittings for *adults* in the places of worship will exceed the whole number of inhabitants, *infants* included. This statement may show how ample is the provision for the accommodation of visitors.



## CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The establishment of Charitable Institutions have been laudably encouraged ; and it is hoped, that such as are calculated for the improvement of the morals of the rising generation will ever flourish.

## THE AMICABLE SOCIETY,

consisting of more than 325 Members, for clothing and educating the children of the Poor of Scarborough, is a very useful institution. It was founded in the year 1729, by the late Robert North, Esq., a gentleman of exemplary piety and benevolence, and is under the government of a President, four Trustees, and four Wardens, annually elected. The fund for its annual support arises from weekly subscriptions of the Members, collections made in the churches,\* and other voluntary donations.

The children thus clothed, and now in the schools, are seventy-six.

Experience has proved the utility of this establishment, in preserving the children from the contagion of vicious examples, and leading them into the paths of holiness and social duty. Instead of becoming victims of profligacy, and

\* Charity Sermons are preached in the summer, for the benefit of the Children.

pests to the community, many of them have filled useful occupations in life with credit and advantage. Several, by means of the rudiments of their education at this seminary, have attained a competent knowledge of Navigation, which has qualified them for mates and commanders of vessels. These have, eventually, become the patrons of the institution, and benefactors to succeeding generations. Others have fought the naval battles of their country, and by their bravery, contributed to its security and independence. Whether, therefore, it be considered in a moral or in a political light, it deserves a generous patronage.

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### LANCASTERIAN SCHOOLS.

This institution has been promoted by a voluntary subscription of the inhabitants ; and in a field to the north of the rope-walk leading to the church, a school room has been built, in 1810, which will contain upwards of four hundred children. It is under the direction of a committee, annually elected, who are assiduously attentive to the advancement of the institu-

tion. The present number of children in these schools is three hundred.

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### INFANT SCHOOL.

One of these important institutions, was formed in Scarbrough, about 1827, under a committee of management of ladies and gentlemen. The school is situated in St. Sepulchre street. The present number of children is one hundred and forty.

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### NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

The Girl's School was erected in the year 1835, and the Boy's School in the year 1837. The latter has been endowed with £300 by the Right Honourable Lord Feversham; and the interest thereof is applied in aid of the Master's Salary. They are situate near the Amicable Society's Schools, and the present number of children educated in these schools is about 170.

---

### THE SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL

was erected in the year 1752, by the Ship-

Owners of Scarborough, for the use of aged and decayed seamen, their widows, and children. It is a neat, commodious building, in an airy situation, to the north of the town. The fund for its maintenance, arises from the contribution of six-pence per month, paid by the owner of every ship belonging to the port of Scarborough, for each person on board, during the time the Ship is at sea, or in actual service. It is under the direction of a President and Trustees, annually elected, and is subordinate to the Trinity-House, Deptford-Strond.

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### SEA-BATHING INFIRMARY.

To the establishment of a general Sea-bathing Infirmary at Margate in 1796, for the use of the diseased poor, we may refer the institution of a similarly praiseworthy institution at Scarbro' in the year 1811.

The Baths have been established in the lower part of the town in order both to remove unpleasant objects from the public eye, and to

consult economy as well in the purchase of the site, as in the procuring of water from the sea. The advantages which have already accrued to the institution, fully justify the anticipations of its most sanguine supporters, and place it on a level with the most useful of public charities.

Subscriptions are received at the Bank of Messrs. Woodall & Co., Scarbrough, or by their Correspondents (Messrs. Denison, and Co.,) in London, and in the principal towns in the County.

*N.B.*—Subscription-Books are left at the Public Rooms; and it is hoped, that the Nobility and Gentry visiting Scarbrough will not think it too much to give HALF-A-CROWN each to this useful institution.

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### A HUMANE SOCIETY

for the recovery of persons in a state of suspended animation, has been lately formed at Scarbrough.



### A LIFE BOAT

upon Mr. Greathead's plan, was built here in 1821, and has been instrumental in saving much property and many lives. It is supported by voluntary donations.

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### CORPORATION, &c.

The Ancient Corporation of Scarbrough consisted of two Bailiffs, two Coroners, four Chamberlains, and thirty-six Common Council. Its charter was dated 22nd November, 1356, 30th Edward III, besides others of an earlier date.

The election of Representatives to serve in Parliament for the Borough was vested exclusively in the Corporation, by a decision of the House of Commons; an account of the grounds of which determination may be seen in Hinderwell's History of Scarborough.

In consequence of the Municipal Reform Bill, passed in the year 1835, Scarborough, in common with all other corporate towns, has since that period been governed by a Mayor, (annually chosen,) Six Aldermen, and Eighteen Councillors, periodically elected. The Election of Representatives to serve in Parliament for the Borough, is now vested in the £10 householders.

The Arms of the Borough bear the marks of great antiquity. A Ship of the rudest form, a Watch-tower, and a Star appear on the Common Seal. Its registry in the Herald's Office is without date, and it is there classed among the most ancient. The Magistrate's Seal of Office is a Ship only, of a very antique form, with two

towers on the deck, and a smaller one at the top of the mast.

### TRADE.

Scarborough, though in possession of a convenient port, has a restricted commerce. The vicinity of sterile moors, and a neighbouring district far from populous, without any water communication or rail-road with the interior country, present formidable impediments to the spirit of enterprize. Shipping, and its dependencies, are the principal branches in which the inhabitants are most generally interested. Ship-building forms an important object of employment, and is a great source of emolument; but it is precarious, and subject to fluctuations.

The only manufacturies in the place are those immediately connected with shipping. There are two of cordage. The markets are twice in the week, *viz.* on Thursday and Saturday. They are abundantly supplied with excellent provisions of every kind.

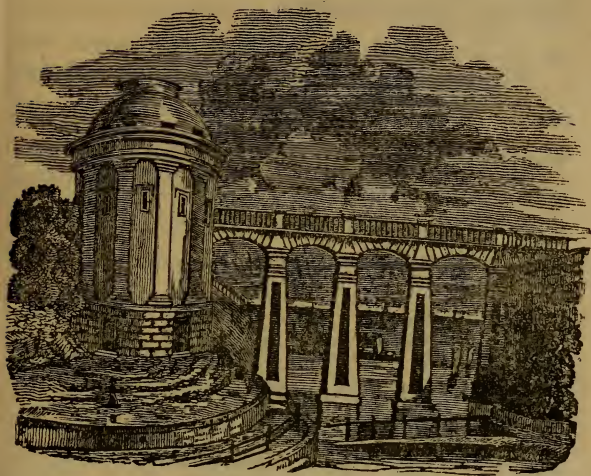
The commerce of the port is principally con-

finest to exports of corn, butter in firkins, hams, bacon, and salt-fish; and imports of coals from Newcastle, Sunderland, Hartlepool, and Middlesbro'; timber, deal, flax, and iron from the Baltic; brandy from France; geneva from Holland; wine from Portugal, *via* Hull; groceries and rum from London.

The population of Scarbrough, according to the last census, is 8760.

PLACES CONDUCTIVE TO HEALTH,  
INSTRUCTION & AMUSEMENT.

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SCARBROUGH CLIFF BRIDGE.

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Sweet interchange  
Of hill and valley, rivers, woods and plains,  
Now land, now sea, and shores with forests crown'd.

MILTON.

The continually increasing importance of the town of Scarborough, as a place of fashionable resort, particularly in the bathing season, is well known to most persons resident in the northern counties in this kingdom.

The preference thus given, rendered it desirable that every proper means should be adopted for the purpose of adding to the attraction, which this most delightful town and coast afford to those who, either for health or pleasure visit the sea-side.

Amongst other things, the visitors to Scarborough have frequently been known to express an anxious wish that some plan should be devised, by which the access from the cliff to the spa, could be rendered more easy and agreeable to those who desire to take that route: and indeed it may be said, that many invalids have been obliged to avoid the road to the spa by the cliff, in consequence of the descent and ascent between them.

This want, so well understood by the visitors,

has given rise to the gigantic effort to level the ponderous masses of cliff-land between the terrace and the spa, to form a promenade, 24 feet wide; which operation commenced late in the year 1826, and on the 29th of November the first stone of the new Bridge, was laid by E. H. Hebden, Esq., senior Bailiff of Scarbrough.

From this Bridge, which is of iron, supported by strong massive stone pillars, the view is beyond description grand—the beautiful and the sublime are so effectively blended in one point, and so pleasingly separated in another, that we conceive a more interesting scene can be no where exhibited.

On the 19th of July, 1827, being the anniversary of the coronation of his Majesty, King George the IV, the Bridge was opened.

#### DIMENSIONS OF THE BRIDGE.

Length of the southern abutment, 64 feet; of the 4 iron arches, 284; of the northern abutment 66 feet; total length 414 feet.

Width of the southern end,  $17\frac{1}{2}$  feet; of the iron work, in the central part,  $13\frac{1}{2}$  feet; of the north end, 24 feet.

Height of the Bridge from the surface of the water on the eastern side of the surface of the railway, 70 feet; of the palisades, 5 feet; total height, 75 feet; height above high water, at ordinary spring tides, 80 feet.

Span of each iron arch, in the clear, 65 feet; rise of each in the centre, 8 feet.

The iron work was cast by Messrs. Hird, Dawson, and Field, of the Low Moor Iron-works.

The Masonry was built by Messrs. Stead, Snowden, and Buckley of York.

Length of the promenade, 350 yards.

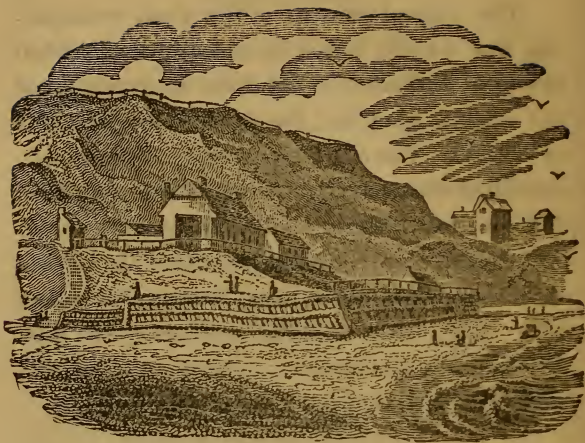
Average width, 9 yards.

Widest parts, 11 yards.

Engineer, Mr. Outhett.

The original estimate of this great undertaking was £4,500, raised by subscriptions, in 450 shares of £10 each. Yet, from an extension of the original plan, &c., the expense was upwards of £8,000. The late Corporation of Scarborough acquitted themselves towards the company with the greatest liberality—for, with a view to aid its objects, they not only permitted the terrace to be formed on their land, but granted to it a long lease, (at a nominal rent) of “The Spa Wells,” with the houses, platforms, &c., adjoining.

There is no improvement at Scarborough so useful and attractive as the Cliff-Bridge and its appendages, the Promenade, Spa-terrace, Saloon, and ornamental grounds. The exclusion of improper classes,—the extent and variety of the walks,—the prospects which have scarcely a parallel,—and the animating scene of beauty and fashion on every side, conspire to form a picture of the most delightful interest; and in the evenings, the charm is heightened, by the powerful aid of Music.



### THE OLD SPA.

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This building was erected in the year 1739, and on the evening of the 17th February, 1836, during a heavy gale and an extraordinary high tide, the staith was nearly washed away. Since which time, the present substantial Sea-Wall and the Saloon have been built. The new Building is of stone, in the castellated gothic style, from a design furnished by one of our worthy representatives in Parliament, Major Gen. Sir

F. W. Trench. Mr. Henry Wyatt of London was the Architect, and Mr. John Barry of Scarbro' the Builder.—The Saloon wss opened on the 16th August, 1839, by a public procession of Shareholders and others, who assembled at the Town-Hall, at one o'clock, and proceeded from thence, headed by a band of music, over the Bridge and Walks to the Saloon; when the company consisting of about 170 Ladies and Gentlemen, sat down to a sumptuous breakfast, at half-past one, and the festivities concluded with a ball in the evening.

The Terms of Admission to the Bridge, New Terrace, Walks and Pleasure Grounds, Promenade Gallery, Spa, and the use of the Mineral Waters, are now connected with the toll of the bridge, and are as follow.—

*For One Day.*                      £    s.    d.

Ticket for each individual, without

distinction.....      0    0    6

*For One Week.*

Ticket for each Person, not being a

servant .....      0    2    6

Ditto for a servant.....      0    1    6

*For Fourteen Days.*

|                                                                                                                                                                                   | £ | s. | d. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|----|----|
| Ticket for each Person, not being a<br>servant .....                                                                                                                              | 0 | 4  | 0  |
| Ditto for a servant.....                                                                                                                                                          | 0 | 2  | 0  |
| Ditto admitting any number of the<br>same family constantly on the es-<br>tablishment, including nurses in<br>attendance on children, (but all<br>other servants excepted,) ..... |   |    |    |
| A Family Ticket.....                                                                                                                                                              | 0 | 15 | 0  |

*For One Month.*

|                                                      |   |   |   |
|------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Ticket for each Person, not being a<br>servant ..... | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Ditto for a servant.....                             | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| A Family Ticket as above described..                 | 1 | 1 | 0 |

*For the Season.*

|                                                      |   |    |   |
|------------------------------------------------------|---|----|---|
| Ticket for each Person, not being a<br>servant ..... | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| Ditto for a servant.....                             | 0 | 5  | 0 |
| A Family Ticket as above described                   | 1 | 11 | 6 |

£ s. d.

Individuals having or hiring a bath-chair drawn by a servant, or a sedan chair carried by chairmen, to pay for each day, in addition to any of foregoing terms..... 0 1 0

And no bath chair or sedan chair can be allowed to pass along the Bridge, except in proceeding to or from the walks or the Spa, nor can the party using them continue to exercise on the bridge only, or the chair to remain stationary thereon.

The Tickets are not transferrable. No gratuity to be paid to any of the Bridge or Spa attendants.

On Tickets for the season or year *only*, a reduction of one third of the price is allowed to Proprietors holding seven shares and upwards, viz. on one, two, or three single Tickets, or on one Family Ticket. And to Shareholders holding a number less than seven, an allowance of one shilling and sixpence per share on a Family

Ticket ; and sixpence per share on each Ticket for an individual ; but no reduction to any proprietor for a shorter period.

Tickets for which a reduction in price may be claimed shall be for such shares only as are bona fide registered on the books of the Bridge Company, in the name of the party claiming.

Visitors and others taking Tickets, are particularly requested to observe the date upon which the same will expire ; and they must then either have them renewed, or be subject to the same rules, &c., as if never possessed of a Ticket. They are also requested to produce them whenever required to do so, by the collector.

*Tickets may be obtained on application at the Bridge, or to Mr. John Gillott, the Secretary, at the Post-Office.*

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## THE MINERAL WATERS.

The first cistern for collecting the waters was built in the year 1698.

The mineral waters have supported their fame upwards of two centuries. Dr. Wittie writes that the discovery of their virtues was owing to the following accidental circumstance :—

“ Mrs. Farrer, an intelligent lady, who lived at Scarbrough about the year 1620, sometimes walked along the shore; and observing the stones over which the water passed to have received a russet colour, and finding it to have an acid taste, different to the common springs, and to receive a purple tincture from galls, thought it probably might have a medical property; and having therefore made an experiment herself, and persuaded others to do the same, it was found to be efficacious in some complaints, and became the usual physic of the inhabitants. It was afterwards in great reputation with the citizens of York, and the gentry of the county; and at length was so generally recommended, that several persons of quality came from a great distance to drink it; preferring it before all the other they had formerly frequented, even the Italian, French, and German Spas.”\*

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\* Dr. Wittie on Scarbrough waters.

In the month of December, 1737, the staith of the Spa, composed of a large body of stone bound by timber, as a defence against the sea, for the security of the Spa-house, in a most extraordinary manner gave way. A great mass of the cliff, containing near an acre of pasture-land, with the cattle grazing upon it, sunk perpendicularly several yards. As the ground sunk, the earth or sand under the cliff rose on the north and south sides of the staith, out of its natural position, above 100 yards in length; and was in some places six, and in others seven yards above its former level. The Spa-wells ascended with the earth or sand; but so soon as the latter began to rise, the water ceased running into the wells, and for a time seemed to be lost.

The ground thus risen was 26 yards broad; and the staith, notwithstanding its immense weight, (computed at 2463 tons,) rose entire 12 feet higher than its former position, and was forced forward to the sea about 20 yards.

The springs of the mineral waters were, by diligent search, afterwards recovered; and the staith being repaired, the Spaw continued in great reputation.

The celebrated DICKY DICKINSON, an original character, was at the above period the Governor of the Spa. His person was, in the highest degree, deformed; but he possessed an uncommon brilliancy of wit, and considerable ingenuity. The annexed lines were composed in honour of the vivacity of his talents:—

Samos-unenvied boasts her Æsop gone,  
And France may glory in her late Scarron,  
While England has a living Dickinson.

The following analysis of the waters by the late Dr. Belcombe, formerly a resident Physician in Scarbrough, was made in 1796.

The north-well is the chalybeate water; and not far from it, is the salt or south well. From both wells the water is perfectly clear, of a bluish cast, sometimes sparkling; has not a

disagreeable taste, or the least unpleasant smell. Although the north well has been called the chalybeate, it is found not to hold much more iron in solution than the other ; but containing much less vitrolated magnesia, its taste is stronger, or more inky. The taste of the north well water is brisk and not disagreeably saline. When suffered to stand in an open vessel exposed to the sun, or in a warm room, the sides of the vessel are soon covered with air-bubbles, and the water becomes somewhat turbid ; in a day or two, it deposits a little yellow or orange-coloured sediment. The water then grows clear again ; and if suffered to stand lightly covered for some weeks, a thin skin or pellicle forms upon the surface, and under it a number of beautiful crystals, which on the least motion fall to the bottom. Phenomena nearly similar may be observed in the north-well water, except that few or no crystals form by this spontaneous evaporation. It is said that the water from both wells, on being kept for some time corked, will become fœtid ; and, on being again exposed to the air, will recover its former purity.

Much of the orange-coloured sediment is observed in all the channels near the Spa ; and it sometimes comes down the pipes, which conduct the water, in considerable quantities : this is called the coming down of the mineral. It is chiefly *carbonate of iron* and *carbonate of lime*. The temperature of these springs varies very little ; which is considered as a proof that they rise at a considerable depth in the earth. The thermometer generally stands at 45 deg. in the north well water, when it is at 32 deg. (or freezing,) in the open air. In the south well water, it is commonly half a degree higher. I have seldom seen it more than 49 deg. or 49 deg. 5 min. even in summer. The specific gravity of the south-well water is 10038,06 ; of the north well water, 10033,23 ; of sea water, 10270,54 ; distilled water being considered at 1000.

From remote ages mineral waters have been considered as very efficacious medicines in almost all those diseases which have not yielded to the use of other remedies, and not unfrequently as instances of God's peculiar goodness

to his creatures; consequently, their effects have been miraculous. So prone is human nature to superstition, and so apt to attribute to the partial interposition of the Deity the effects of general laws which its finite reason does not comprehend! Scepticism commonly succeeds superstition; and, accordingly, it is now the mode with some physicians to regard mineral waters as remedies of little value.

The surprising advance which Chemistry has made within a very few years, by enabling men to ascertain with accuracy the contents of mineral waters, has (it is true) also enabled them to judge more correctly of their probable effects, and consequently rendered them less liable than formerly to imposition from supposed cures, which may have been the effects of other unnoticed circumstances; but until they can explain more satisfactorily than at present the way in which medicines act, they ought not to descry the valuable effects which experience informs us are frequently produced by small quantities of mineral substances diffused through

large portions of pure water. Chemistry has, also, enabled them to imitate the mineral waters with considerable success; but it has been found extremely difficult to make the waters as agreeable and pure as at the fountain.

The general effects of the south-well water, when drank in sufficient quantity, is to act gently on the bowels and kidneys, and sometimes on both, but without harassing or fatiguing; on the contrary, it strengthens and exhilarates. It is serviceable in *debility* and *relaxations of the stomach*, in *nervous disorders*, *scurvy*, *struma* or *swelled glands*, *chlorosis*, and particularly *weakness*. I have found it very useful in a variety of *chronic* complaints, attended by *habitual costiveness*. These complaints are often accompanied by some degree of *jaundice*, or are frequently *subsequent to it*, *to a sedentary life*, *to long continued and painful affections of the mind*, *to long and tedious illness*, *to agues*, *to residence in hot climates*, and sometimes to *intemperance*. In such cases, I have known a small glass of this water, repeated every day for some time

produce the most desired and permanent effect; even when very powerful medicines have not been found to answer, or only to afford temporary relief. Most commonly, however, two three, or even four half-pints, taken at proper intervals, and repeated daily, are required; although no very great constipation may have preceded.

Some diseases of the stomach, as I have already observed, are much relieved by this water, others are increased by its use; especially all those proceeding from long continued intemperance; but the sickness arising from occasional excess is often wonderfully relieved by a glass or two of this water. It sometimes affords relief in the gravel, as well as in several pains of the loins, whose seat seems to be in the kidneys, although they are generally called rheumatic. Disorders commonly comprehended under the appellation of scurvy, as *pimples, red face, eruptions*, in various parts of the body; *roughness of the skin, or scurf*, &c., are often cured by a long continued use of the south-well water. Some remarkable instances of this kind have come

to my knowledge, both of the inhabitants of the town, and of strangers. In these disorders as much water should be drank daily, at proper intervals, as will produce some sensible effect upon the bowels; sometimes a single glass, even of the smallest size, will be sufficient; but when three or four half-pints are not found to answer, it is better to add a little Scarbrough or Epsom salt, or drink a glass of sea-water, than to increase the quantity.

The Chalybeate, or north-well water, has little or no opening property. It braces, and generally passes off by urine. Hence it is preferable, in most complaints in which the bowels will not bear the south-well water. In all cases of general *weakness* and *relaxation*, its virtues are acknowledged; and I observe that the water-servers generally recommend it to the delicate of their own sex, and I believe with good success. This water is however apt to heat, and sometimes sits heavy. This may be prevented by the means hereafter mentioned, or by taking a glass of the south-well water at the same time.

The north-well water is peculiarly useful in a variety of *nervous cases*, particularly those consequent to *confinement*, *dissipation*, and a *town-life*, where the bowels require gentle assistance. It is, likewise, serviceable in those very numerous cases which occur to females at that time of life when the growth seems disproportionate to the strength. This complaint is mostly distinguished by a *pale complexion*, *depraved appetite*, *weariness* and *pains in the limbs*, *palpitations*, &c.

To reap any material advantage, these waters must be drank at the fountain : for as their virtues in some measure depend upon an elastic fluid or gas, which quickly escapes from the water, they must necessarily lose some of their properties by being transported to any distance. This circumstance, although of importance, is not much attended to, except by a few who have already experienced the advantage of it. The custom, therefore, of sending for the water to the lodging-houses ought as much as possible to be avoided ; more particularly as some exercise should be taken between each glass, to assist its effect.

In all cases, where the patient is able, *walking* is preferable to every other exercise; next *riding on horseback*; and last of all, in the *carriage*. The best time for drinking the waters is before breakfast; but some persons cannot bear the coolness of these waters fasting; in which case they may conveniently be drank about two hours after breakfast. When they sit heavy, or when the stomach is delicate, they are sometimes drank a little warm. By this practice their virtues are diminished. The addition of a teaspoonful of *brandy*, *tincture of cardamoms*, or *ether*, &c. is preferable. The dose cannot be ascertained but by trial.

Those who bathe and drink the water the same day, generally bathe first. And this seems a proper precaution, particularly for such as are delicate, who ought indeed rather to bathe and drink the waters on alternate days. Those who are robust will sometimes drink the waters on the same day, both before and after bathing. Every year, however, gives some instance, that both bathing and drinking the waters

may be practised incautiously; often in diseases in which they are improper."

A Treatise and Analysis on these Mineral Springs were published in the year 1833, by William Alexander, Esq., resident Physician, copies of which may be had of any of the Book-sellers.

In Dr. Granville's recent work on the "Spas of England," the very distinguished character of these waters, and the varied attractions of Scarbrough, hold a pre-eminent place.

In the year 1839, the Cliff Bridge Company passed a resolution that the Scarbrough Mineral Waters should be forthwith analysed by a practical Chemist of the highest authority; Dr. Murray, Dr. Travis, and Mr. Dunn, Surgeon, were appointed a Committee to see the same carried into effect: this Committee conferred with Drs. Granville and Faraday, and on their recommendation, the analysis was performed by Richard Phillips, Esq., F. R. S. L. & E. &c. &c., of which the following is a copy:—

THE CONTENTS OF A GALLON ARE AS FOLLOW :—

|                                      | NORTH<br>SPRING. |              | SOUTH<br>SPRING. |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|
| Azotic Gas .....                     | 6.3              | cubic inches | 7.5              |
| Chloride of Sodium (Common Salt)..   | 26.64            | grains       | 29.63            |
| Crystallized Sulphate of Magnesia .. | 142.68           | „            | 225.33           |
| Crystallized Sulphate of Lime .....  | 104.00           | „            | 110.78           |
| Bicarbonate of Lime .....            | 48.26            | „            | 47.80            |
| Bicarbonate of Protoxide of Iron.... | 1.84             | „            | 1.81             |
| <hr/>                                |                  |              |                  |
| Total Contents .....                 | 323.42           | „            | 415.35           |
| Specific gravity of the Water.....   | 1.0035           | „            | 1.0045           |

Temperature 49° with very little variation.

The late William Hutton, F. S. A., in his “*Tour to Scarbrough*,” notices the great benefits which the drinking of these waters and bathing effected upon his daughter, in the following words:—

“My daughter’s complaint was a nervous asthma of some standing, from taking cold. We visited Scarbrough as the last resort. She stayed eleven weeks, rode on horseback every day, bathed every second, and drank the waters three times each day.

About four weeks elapsed before any change

was apparent, when her breathing, activity, and strength, began gradually to return, and nature seemed approaching towards her former tone; and, though not perfect, I have hopes that it will tend to preserve that life which I value more than my own."

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## THE MUSEUM.

Among the numerous interesting objects with which this place abounds, the Museum now stands most prominent and attractive. It is situated to the south of the bridge, on an ascending piece of ground, and is seen from the sands rising majestically above that beautiful erection.

The Museum is a rotunda of the Roman Doric order, 37 feet 6 inches in external diameter, and 50 feet high. The basement contains pro tempore, the library, keeper's room, and laboratory. When sufficient funds are obtained it is proposed, to place these accessories in wings radiating from the central building, which will then be solely used as a Museum. The

principal room is 35 feet high, and is lighted by a central eye or opening. The beautiful Hackness stone, the munificent gift of Sir J.V.B. Johnstone, Bart., has been employed in this building. The fossils, which are very numerous, are arranged on sloping shelves, in the order of their strata,—shewing at one view, the whole series of the kingdom. A horizontal shelf below sustains the generic arrangement of fossil shells. Among the collection of fossils, which is one of the most perfect in England, are two admirable collections of local specimens, one purchased of Mr. Williamson, and the other presented to the Society by the late Mr. Duesbery; being the valuable collection of his relative Mr. Hinderwell. The birds and animals are placed above the geological arrangement; so that every part of the Museum can be seen at once. The whole expense of the building, fitting up, &c., was £1400. A donation of £25 constitutes a proprietor's share, which is transferable at all times by will or sale, and confers a perpetual right of admission to the family of the owner. A donation of £5 confers the same perpetual right to the families of strangers. The terms of admission

are given below; and the receipts from this source go to pay the keeper, Mr. Williamson, who is always there to explain the geology of the district.

The building has been erected from designs by Mr. R. H. Sharp, Architect, of York; on whom it reflects much credit.

#### TERMS :—

|                                               | s. | d. |
|-----------------------------------------------|----|----|
| A single admission.....                       | 1  | 0  |
| Ditto to a Child, under 14 years of age ..    | 0  | 6  |
| Admission for a month for each person ..      | 2  | 6  |
| Ditto for the season .....                    | 5  | 0  |
| Admission for a month to a whole family..     | 5  | 0  |
| Ditto for a quarter of a year for a family... | 10 | 6  |

The Members of this Institution have no view to private emolument, but are only desirous of providing for the instruction and amusement of the casual visiter and themselves, by collecting and arranging in a systematic form, the great variety of interesting specimens, with which the district abounds. For the furtherance

of these objects, they most respectfully venture to appeal to the liberality of the public, without whose assistance individual exertions would be ineffectual.

Donations and Specimens will be thankfully received and registered at the Museum; where also, Tickets of admission may be had:—those for the families either of subscribers or casual visitors, to include servants; but if more than one family lodge in the same house, the payment of each to be independent of the other.

As a means of amusement and instruction for the stranger, and as a guide to the natural history of a coast replete with objects of the highest interest, it may be proper to observe, that it appears so effectually to have answered the purpose, that the collection has been visited during the last season, by no fewer than 1500 persons.

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### THE MUSEUM OF W. BEAN, ESQ.

The *private* Museum of Mr. Bean, comprising decidedly the best collection of British Shells

in the kingdom, is politely thrown open for public inspection, about six days, at indefinite periods, during the season, when all strangers are kindly admitted on being properly introduced. On these occasions the drawers of every cabinet are openly displayed in the various apartments of the house of the proprietor; so that the whole suite of rooms, is, on these occasions, appropriated to the purposes of a Museum. The *Geological* specimens are equally valuable, and have been long celebrated. Mr. Bean's collection of *Corallines* is choice; and by the novel manner in which they are displayed, being a style quite different from any we have hitherto witnessed, an increased effect is given to their minute beauties; and the whole collection is truly worthy of the taste of the possessor, and shews his penetration in subjects connected with Natural History to distinguished advantage,

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### THE THEATRE,

situated in Tanner Street, has been lately newly painted and tastefully embellished, and pre-

sents a *coup d'œil* at once chaste and effective. Its boards have been graced by some of the the most popular of the London Performers. The late Mr. Stephen Kemble possessed the Theatre for a series of years, and occasionally performed some of his most celebrated characters, in which he was most ably supported by the talents of his wife, formerly the celebrated Miss Satchell, of Drury Lane.\* It usually opens about the middle of July, and closes in October. W. R. Beverly, Esq., is the present Lessee. The prices of admission are: Boxes, 3s.; Pit, 2s.; and Gallery, 1s. There is one fashionable night in the course of the week,

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### THE TOWN-HALL

is a commodious building in Long Room Street, where the sessions are held, and all business connected with the town transacted. In one of the Committee-rooms is a fine portrait, by J. Jackson, R. A., of Mr. Bartholomew Johnson, of

\* In the Poems of the pastoral poet, Cunningham, appears a Prologue, spoken at Scarbrough, where, the author then figured on the Stage.

Scarboro', a highly respected musical character, who completed his 100th year, on the 3rd October, 1810. This event, so highly interesting to all who knew him, was celebrated by a Jubilee dinner, and musical performance, at the Freemasons' Hall in Scarbrough. Several poetical compositions, from the classical pens of the Rev. Francis Wrangham, Thomas Hinderwell, Esq., &c., were sung and recited with great applause.\*

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#### TRAVIS'S BATHS ON THE CLIFF.

This establishment was originally opened in 1798; since which time, it has undergone several improvements; in 1822 it was rebuilt, and the interior fitted up with every attention to comfort and elegance. The BATHS are in WOOD or MARBLE, and are varied as to form, being adapted either for plunging, or for the erect or horizontal position. They admit of every variety of temperature, and are supplied *every tide* with the PUREST SEA-WATER. Here

\* For a full account of this Jubilee, see "The Gentleman's Magazine," vol. 80.

Likewise are Shower-baths, and the Douche on an improved principle, affording every degree of force and temperature. A room is also fitted up for Steam Baths; and no expense has been spared to render the establishment equal to any in the kingdom.

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### HARLAND'S BATHS.

These BATHS are delightfully situated in the New Road, at the bottom of Vernon Place, combining in that situation as much as possible, privacy with convenience, together with the advantage of receiving with facility, a constant supply of the purest SEA-WATER, from the southern shore. The interior of the baths is constructed on a plan entirely new, the rooms are elegantly fitted up, and the apparatus on the most philosophical principles. One of the Baths has been constructed for bathing in the erect or sitting position, for those who are not able to bear the horizontal.

There has also lately been erected an elegant building contiguous to the original edifice, con-

taining a plunge Bath, of size sufficient to admit of all the advantages of Sea-bathing; intended chiefly for those who, from delicacy of constitution or other causes, are prevented from bathing in the open sea. Also, an additional Shower-bath upon an improved principle, by which the height, force, rapid succession, or number of showers, may be readily adapted to each particular case. In the fitting-up of these Baths no expense has been spared either with regard to ornament or utility.

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#### WARM AND SHOWER BATHS, NEAR THE PIER, SCARBROUGH.

These baths possess exclusive advantages; they are supplied with water of the purest quality, *pumped immediately from the Sea, at a situation remote from the drains and other impurities of the town*; and advantage is constantly taken of flowing tides to obtain it of the greatest possible strength and efficacy.

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#### CHAMPLEY'S BATHS

are centrally situated between the Cliff and

Crescent, constructed on a plan entirely new, in which privacy and elegance are combined, and on a scale of magnitude hitherto unattempted in Scarborough.

One suite of rooms is appropriated for the use of Ladies, and another for that of Gentlemen. Orders received at the Baths, and by J. Champley, Chemist, &c., at his shop, No. 71, opposite the New Inn, Newbrough Street.

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#### VICKERMAN'S BATHS

are near the Marine Houses, and are replete with convenience for warm bathing.

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#### THE TOWN NEWS-ROOM & LIBRARY

are situated on the verge of the Cliff, at the south end of King-Street. Strangers, as well as residents, have access to the news-room; the subscription for the season being 10s. 6d. The library is a *permanent* one, and being established as well by gentlemen in the country, as those in

the town, has received the appellation of *The Agricultural and General Library*. A room for billiards is also attached to this building.

The booksellers will procure Newspapers, for those who wish to take either London or Provincial ones.

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### CIRCULATING LIBRARIES.

The Libraries are those of Mr. Theakston, Long-room-street, who also supplies a News-room, during the summer months; Messrs. W., T., and J. Ainsworth, Newbrough-street; and Miss Bloomfield, Cliff. There is, likewise, a Library attached to the Mechanics' Institution, established here in 1830, which contains some valuable works on the arts and sciences. The several Chapels too have their respective Libraries of theological works; and there is likewise a Free Library, founded by a lady of Hull.

## SHOPS

for the sale of Agates, &c. of the coast, are situated on the Cliff, and in Newbro' Street. Mr. Cracknell, Mr. A., & Mr. W. Crawford, at their respective shops on the Cliff, deal largely in works of art, *viz*, Oriental China, paintings, coins and medals, carvings, Foreign shells, &c. &c. Miss Corbett, in Merchants' Row, has a large collection of curiosities of various descriptions, particularly ancient China: indeed the shops generally will be found extremely well furnished.

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## CUSTOMS.

Early morning is appropriated for bathing and drinking the waters, mid-day for walking the sands, shopping, lounging at the libraries and rooms, or taking one of the drives in the romantic environs. After dinner a general muster is apparent on the Cliff-Bridge and Saloon, where a band of Music attends and performs selections from the most celebrated composers, three evenings in the week, during the season; the Theatre is visited, or the Lecture attended.

## BATHING.

The Sea and Spa generally afford engagements which engross the first attention, and fill up the earlier part of the morning; for to bathe and drink the waters, are mostly recommended before breakfast. The beautiful form of Scarborough Beach is, at an early hour, enlivened by the confused, but entertaining dispersion of bathing machines, scattered on its verge, while the sun slopes its early beams upon them, as they are drawn to and from the sea. There are about forty commodious bathing-machines, which belong to the same proprietor. Two women attend each lady who bathes, as guides; and one man, every gentleman who requires it. A boy attends with a horse, to draw the machine to and from the water; which is drawn to any depth the bather pleases. There are also machines for bathing on the north shore near Low Peasholm. The regular price for bathing is sixpence each time.

The following excellent observations on Seabathing, by Dr. Gibney, cannot be otherwise than acceptable:—

To invalids, who bathe for the restoration of general health, or for the mitigation or removal of local complaints, it would be almost impossible to give directions and cautions which would exactly suit every case. To those who from long indisposition are much reduced in strength, whose digestion and secretions are performed with languor and sluggishness, whose sleep is unrefreshing, and whose mind is irritable and fretful, the warm bath is recommended, as the sudden use of the cold bath is generally unfriendly, until they pass a certain quarantine on the borders of the sea, and by the effects of its salutary air, are, in some measure, restored to health and vigour. After this preparation, if the temperature of the bath be adjusted to the state of the debility, so as by a regular progression to increase its coldness, and shorten the period of immersion, according to the restoration of strength, the invalid may with propriety bathe in the open sea.

From a neglect of these precautionary rules, many have been obliged to abandon its use, having plunged into the water when so cold as to produce enervating chills and nervous feelings, accompanied with head-ache, loss of spirits

and languor. Invalids of this description should not bathe before breakfast, but choose a favourable moment an hour or two after that meal, taking particular care to avoid being chilly or cold before entering the sea. To the generality of persons, one or two immersions are sufficient, but this depends upon the effect experienced after a few trials, beginning with caution and persevering with regularity, in all cases drying the skin, and putting on the usual clothing with all expedition. A genial glow suffuses itself over the surface, and a pleasing warmth succeeds, accompanied by refreshed and invigorated feelings. In general this effect may be considered as a proof of its salutary influence, for when a sensible glow arising from the cutaneous re-action, does not immediately succeed, it is the commonly received opinion that cold bathing, except under particular regulation, will not contribute toward the improvement of health, and, if injudiciously persisted in, may be the cause of bringing on disease. In entering on a course of warm bathing, the condition of the patient, the moment best suited to that condition, and the particular temperature of the water, are of es-

sential consequence. When from a due consideration of the circumstances of the disease, we have determined on its use, the best general rule for regulating its temperature must be founded on the *animal heat of the person about to use it*. This is of primary moment, as a *leading feature* in the general use of the warm bath, but more particularly with respect to delicate persons, in the treatment of whom, a neglect of this point has often been prejudicial.

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### AMUSEMENTS.

After breakfast, the usual avocations of all public places here succeed in their turn as fancy may lead, or convenience direct. Morning parties for country rides, sally forth with their gay and lively trains, in pursuit of health or amusement; returning for the most part, gratified by a competent share of both. When the tide permits, about noon, as many as wish to enjoy, to the utmost, every breeze of the sea air, parade the sandy beach, and compose one of the most cheerful medleys. The warmest conception would perhaps be inadequate to the beauty and the

liveliness which the sands then display. Splendid chariots, towering phaetons, pony-carriages, and parties on horse-back, vary the scene: thus, each pursues the most eligible or convenient method of enjoying the salutary exhalation, and takes sea water in at every breath. Added to this, is a rich assemblage of *fixed objects*; the semi-circle of a sloping town, and all its motley-coloured houses, churches, and castle, which spread out an uncommonly fine back-ground; while the sea opens to the S. E. a boundless expanse, sometimes adorned by passing fleets, or many a sail of straggling ships, coasting along: the eye seems never tired with such a view; which it is as difficult to describe justly, as to quit without reluctance. The usual dinner-hour at Scarbrough is four or five: about seven, the cliff-bridge-promenade, the beach, and plantation-walk, are thronged with groups of pedestrians.

There scarcely can be two sea-rides so near each other, as the north-sands, and those to the south more agreeably contrasted. We would much recommend the north sands, to those unable, or disinclined to mix in the throng, when

they take the sea air. About a mile from the castle, along these sands, is a celebrated tea-house, called Scalby Mill, greatly resorted to, by those fond of rural tea-excursions. The road from which Mill may be varied by a return along the top of the cliffs; or through the fields into the Whitby road.

It generally proves a gratifying source of amusement to collect on the sea-soast petrefactions, with jaspers, agates, and mochos, of which the superincumbent deposit of gravel here, and along the coast is replete with interesting specimens. The sands, near Scalby Mill, is one of the situations pointed out by the Rev. F. Kendall, in his "Descriptive Catalogue of the Minerals of Scarbrough," for *Jasper Agates*; and near Peas-holm-beck *Magnetic Iron Sand* is found in the greatest plenty, and being strongly metallic, it is easily collected by passing a magnet gently over the surface of the sand, or slightly plunging it in; the particles clinging to it after the manner of steel-filings. A remarkable fine specimen of a fossil tooth of an Asiatic Elephant was found on these sands, near Scalby Mill.

The vestiges of one of the small forts thrown up during the siege of Scarborough Castle in 1645, may yet be seen upon the hill above Peas-holm-vale, near to the Scalby Mill foot-path.

*The following valuable Observations are Extracts from a very useful book, entitled "The Perambulator's Guide to the Scarborough Sands," for which we are indebted to Mr. John Bleckly, of York.*

It should be observed, that as the time of high water as well as the height of the tide is varying every day, the arrangements both for walking and riding upon the sands, as well as for bathing or going upon the sea, should all of them in some sort be regulated by it. Thus, if it is purposed to walk to the Nab\* before dinner, a day should be taken when it is high water between seven and eight o'clock, and commence the walk about ten, after which, there will be three hours of falling tide, and three hours after that of rising water, in which the return upon the same walking ground may be effected.

\* A projecting rock, about one mile and a half, south of the Spa.

This rule will apply to the North as well as to the South Sands, and indeed ought to be uniformly observed whenever it is proposed to take a long walk by the sea-side ; more especially on the approach of evening. On every occasion of this sort, care should be taken that the time of high water be not earlier than one, nor later than three o'clock in the afternoon ; for, under either of these circumstances, it will not be low water sooner than from six to eight, which will always leave possession of good walking ground, and a broad field view under the shadows of the evening, ere the curtain of night closes upon all the surrounding objects. It may be proper in this place to state, that two days after the new and the full moon, when the tides are at the highest, they fall as much below, as they rise above their ordinary places, and that consequently the run of water is accelerated and increased as much as the difference between high and low-water mark at the neap and at the spring tides. This circumstance is mentioned that strangers may not only be upon their guard, but avail themselves of every opportunity to inspect

the coast, and behold, under all the advantages of light and shade, the splendid scenery.

The next subject which presses upon notice, is the alternately tranquil and agitated state of the sea, arising solely from the influence of the tide; for it will be found, when there is but little wind, that the waters are in a state of equilibrium for about an hour, at the period of both high and low water; and that as the tide begins gradually to recede or advance, the pouting lipper soon becomes a restless wave. This circumstance will naturally suggest to those who intend to bathe, and are not very partial to a boisterous sea, that their convenience and their comfort may be easily consulted, and that the fears and the tears of children may be greatly abated. It is also deserving the attention of all who intend to bathe, that a rising tide is always to be preferred, and if within an hour or two of high water, the better. The first part of these observations is equally applicable to those who intend to go upon the sea; and if attended to, may be made productive of high gratification and benefit to many, who would otherwise never

dare to venture upon the unstable element; but for the convenience of such, it should be remembered, that with a serene sky, as soon as the tide is half flood, or within three hours of high water, the waves will gradually subside into a perfect calm. The parties may then take an excursion for an hour or two upon smooth water, and return with the natural impulse of a flowing tide. To those who are indifferent to this consideration, to say no more of it, it would always be a matter of convenience and sound policy to go to sea within an hour or two before or after low water, according to the length of time they purpose to stay out, ever bearing in mind, that it is easier to return with, than against the tide. These remarks will also be serviceable to those who are fond of Fishing, where they are provided with good tackle, plenty of fresh bait, and a full supply of patience; clear water is not always the most favourable for the diversion, although smooth water is more agreeable to inland fisherman.

It should be observed that proper bait of some kinds is only to be obtained at low water, and

that it is always safest to procure it previously, to prevent disappointment at the time of embarkation. The best chance of success in fishing from the Pier-head, is to commence about two hours after low water, and if the wind be favourable, the fish in the season, on their way into the harbour, will bite very freely.

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### WALKS IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF SCARBROUGH.

The field for exercise at Scarbrough will be found sufficiently ample, and the walks or rides of a pleasingly varied description. After the most heavy rains, the Beach is in a few minutes dry and fit for a place of promenade. The plantation, which consists of the several varieties of trees and shrubs, which form a shade to the tastefully laid-out walks, is situated directly opposite the Cliff-Bridge, and is liberally thrown open to the public by the corporation. Varied and interesting views may be obtained from several openings, and particularly from the eminence, called the Grove-head, which is at the extremity of the Plantation-walk.

Passing the Grove-head, the stranger is conducted, by a path leading along "rural hedges," to the "well-protected lanes" which terminate at Falsgrave, whence a gravelled walk is continued on both sides of the York road to Scarborough. Or, a return over the fields will present several romantic views of the town, from the hills enclosing the valley on which the foot-path is formed.

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### THE QUAKER'S RETREAT

is a place much visited. It consists of a single cottage, on the edge of the cliff, overlooking the sea, at a short distance beyond the spa. The first occupier was a well-known character. He was a cultivator and vendor of flowers, which he was in the habit of offering, with the cry, "buy my beauties." He died in the winter of 1831. The present occupier, Mrs. Parnell, has converted the place into a tea-house. On a tabular projection of cliff, a few yards from the cottage, a noble view of the town and bay of Scarborough, may be obtained. About a mile from this place is that conspicuous point projecting into the sea,

called the Nab. It is in the direct road to Carnelian Bay.

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### A WALK TO CARNELIAN BAY.

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At last Carnelian Bay they tread,  
With all its myriad treasures spread;  
Gems of all kinds—red, white, square, round,  
A new Golconda above ground.

*Poetical Sketches of Scarbro'.*

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A walk to Carnelian Bay, about three miles from Scarbrough, usually gives rise to much mirth among parties climbing over rocky cliffs on their progress to this small, but picturesque spot: nor does this portion of the excursion constitute its chief delight; as the search for Carnelians or other pebbles occupies and amuses some hours, and the scene may be varied by returning along the Bridlington road, which will be less fatiguing than over the sands. Visitants, indeed, may order their carriages to be in waiting there, as the tour of the rocks will probably afford sufficient exercise for the day. Particular at-

tention should be paid respecting the suitable time, as visitants returning by the sands, are sometimes intercepted by the influx of the tide.

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### CAYTON-CLIFF MILL

is romantically situated on the margin of Carnelian Bay. A pleasant excursion by water may be made in any of the pleasure boats and cobs, which may be engaged either by the hour, or by the voyage, under the management of experienced mariners.

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### OLIVER'S MOUNT.

Among the grand prospects to be obtained from elevated sites near Scarbrough, must not be forgotten, that from the lofty eminence, called Oliver's Mount, about a mile from Scarbrough, on the Bridlington road. A driving road is made round the hill, winding to the fine level plain on its top. This Mount is thus called from a mistaken notion, that Cromwell erected batteries here against the Castle, during the siege, in 1644—5. It is an indisputable historical fact, that Cromwell was never present at this siege.

Those who have ascended this mount, since the inclosure in 1797, will not think that in grandeur of prospect it can easily be exceeded. The roads are judiciously laid out, and intersect each other in the most convenient manner. The ascents are gradual, seldom exceeding a rise of seven feet in a hundred, so that in a few minutes the traveller is conveyed by a good road, thirty feet wide, to a delightful terrace elevated six hundred feet above the sea. Hence there is a view of the Ocean, (bounded by the horizon) the Coast, the Castle-hill, the Town, the Harbour, and extensive Piers. To the westward, the vale of Pickering, and a vast extent of country in all charming diversity of landscape, exhibit scenes of a very picturesque nature. As a ride, it possesses every thing desirable ; and the coolness and freshness of the air, at such an elevation, give a sense of lightness and comfort not easily described. From this eminence, Falsgrave, one mile west from Scarbrough, is prominently conspicuous.



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## THE MERE TEA GARDENS,

about two miles from Scarbrough, at the foot of Oliver's Mount, are much frequented by those fond of rural excursions. The house is picturesquely situated on a considerable elevation, at the side of the Mere, a fine piece of water, abounding with fish, belonging to the corporation, who, on application, will grant leave to those who wish to fish there. About two miles beyond the Mere is situated the village of Seamer.

### ELEVATED WALK ON THE SOUTH CLIFF.

There is a walk which, for elevation and for the grandeur of prospect which it affords, both of sea and land, is certainly unequalled in the immediate vicinity of Scarborough: we mean that along the edge of the cliffs, above the Bridge Promenade; the road conducting to which is a few paces from the Museum, on the left of the Bridlington road, where a flight of steps is the conductor. The foot-path at length makes a digression from the sea-side, and conducts by winding ways into a lane leading into the Bridlington road, at about a mile distant from the Museum. This generally proves an interesting walk. If parties wish to lengthen their excursion, a white gate on the left in returning, and about half a mile from Scarborough, opens into a plantation of firs, which conducts down the hill to Plantation Cottage, and thence, by an ascent up the pebbled walk into the York road near the Pavilion.

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### BARROW-CLIFF PLANTATION.

Half an hour's walk of picturesque and ever-

varying interest may be enjoyed in an excursion to Barrow-cliff Plantation. From the top of Tanner-street, winding sheep walks lead to the small wood, called Barrow-cliff; but the readier way is that along the Whitby road, and to turn over the fields after you have passed the tenth gate on the left of the high road leading to Whitby. On returning from this verdant spot of earth, the walk may be prolonged and varied by crossing the Whitby road into the north fields, where is a path winding round the edge of the cliff to the castle.

The walk along the side of what is called the Castle Dykes, commands a full view of the town of Scarbrough and the circumjacent country; and under the arch of the bridge of the castle, is a road of gradual descent conducting to the north sands.

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### A WALK FROM SCARBROUGH TO MR. DUNWELL'S, LATE PEARSON'S, PUBLIC GARDENS, FALSGRAVE.

The first object from Scarbro' which strikes the eye after passing the delightful Terrace of Bruns-

wick-Crescent and Albion-Place, is, " Belle-Vue House, the residence of Dr. Murray ; aptly so named as occupying one of the finest of situations for mixed and beautiful prospect." Continuing our walk along a well-gravelled and safely-defended path by the side of the York road, we shortly reach the village of Falsgrave, which is about one mile distant from Scarbrough. " It is certainly of great antiquity," writes the Historian of Scarbrough, " and previously to the conquest (1066) was part of the demesne of Tosti, Count of Northumberland." Proceeding along the village street, we arrive at the shop of the Statuary, described in an animated style in a work, entitled, "*Prose by a Poet*;" and shortly after, reach the Gardens of Mr. Dunwell, which are at the extremity of the village, in a retired situation: the road leading to it is designated by the School-House, known by presenting at its top, a bell, with the word *Falsgrave* underneath; and having altogether the appearance of a chapel. The grounds abound with strawberries, choice gooseberries, &c., and several rustic summer-houses afford pleasant situations for resting to eat the fruit, or in which to drink tea, present-

ing at the same time an attractive view of Scarbrough Castle and the North Sands, with Bellvue House in the nearer prospect. The walk beyond the village of Falsgrave as far as to Stepney-house is delightful.

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### BRUNSWICK CRESCENT

forms a striking object from the Bridlington road. Within these few years very striking improvements have taken place in Scarbrough, particularly in the erection of public and private buildings, as instances of the former may be mentioned Christ-church & St. Thomas's Church, the cast iron Bridge, the Museum, the Saloon, and the Wesleyan Centenary Chapel, &c.

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### HUNTING, SHOOTING, COURSING, FISHING, ETC.

Besides such amusements as hunting, shooting, and coursing, which gentlemen acquainted in the neighbourhood may obtain occasional leave to pursue, and exclusive of the pleasant rides in the vicinity, sea-parties in fine settled weather

(especially in the month of August) are abundantly entertaining to such as enjoy little trips around the bay in sailing boats, for fishing, with the prospect of a fine diversified line of coast.

Haddock, small whiting, codling, and gurnard, frequently come so near the shore, as to be angled for with success from the outward pier. Cobles put off behind the castle, or near the rocks eastward in the bay, and catch small sized fish, often as fast as they can bait. This amusement, however, depends on the appetite of the fish, and the wind being off shore : when both are favourable, it is highly successful ; and it is observable, that they bite most greedily as the evening closes. There is another mode of line-fishing here, which though not without the same uncertainties, often affords good pastime : angling for billet, parr, and cole-fish from the neighbouring rocks, or in a coble anchored at a short distance. When in a humour to bite, these fish afford much diversion, and require far more play to be taken than the smaller tribe of salt-water fish in common.\*

\* To those who may wish to make a fishing party, every requisite apparatus will be supplied on application to the boatmen.

## ANTIQUITIES.

Those attached to objects of Antiquity will be pleased to see a register, however brief, of subjects of the "olden tyme," connected with Scarbrough.

In High-Tollergate, opposite the Ropery, on the road leading to St. Mary's Church and the Castle, from the former of which it is distant about sixty yards, is a Market Stone of great antiquity, one of its sides being affixed in the boundary wall of a field. From the name of the street, Tollergate, it is conceived that tolls were, in former times, levied here. The stone is Basalt, of the same quality as the remarkable Whin-dyke on the high moors.

In Saturday Market is an ancient cross, which has exercised the ingenuity of several Antiquaries. It is mentioned in the records, as the "Butter-cross."

At the entrance to the Museum is an ancient effigy, supposed to represent John de Mowbray, one of the Governors of the Castle; or one of the Percy family, but of this there is no certainty.

## FISH BROUGHT TO SCARBROUGH MARKET.

The principal fish brought to Scarborough for sale are cod, haddock, ling, scate, hollibut, codlings, herrings, turbot, whiting, parr, billets, cole-fish, lobsters, crabs, and shrimps. The season for cod-fish has been erroneously supposed to be altogether confined to the winter-months; as a proof, however, to the contrary, many of them are daily seen in the market in June, July, and August, in the finest condition.

Mackarel cannot be properly classed among the kinds of Fish caught here, as they only occasionally appear within the range of our fishery. Sometimes, however, Mackarel come up in shoals, even to the piers; but their appearance in such numbers is an unusual occurrence. Salmon is also supplied in the season.

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## MARKETS.

The Fish Market is upon the Sands, near the West Pier.

The Markets for butchers' meat, poultry, and fruit, are on Thursdays and Saturdays. Those on Thursdays, however, are by far the most considerable. The moor-mutton brought to Scarbrough is celebrated for its fine flavour.

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## FRUIT

of the best kind and highest perfection may be obtained at Scarbro', on moderate terms. Messrs. Bravender & Hick have a pinery, and supply grapes, nectarines, peaches, apricots, melons plumbs, pears, &c., fresh-gathered every day during the height of the Scarbrough season. Mr. George Walshaw also, has hot-houses, and supplies families with fine fruit, &c. Mr. Chatwin likewise, has hot-houses and displays good fruit. And in regard to strawberries, they may be enjoyed in the greatest perfection, at Mr. Dunwell's Gardens, Falsgrave. While on this subject, we may be allowed to observe, that we have noticed excellent fruit at Mr. Jobson's Pinery, at Hut-ton-Bushell, a pleasant village, about six miles from Scarbrough, on the York road. He raises some of the earliest and finest grapes of the year.

L. of C.

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Having now conducted the stranger through this "Queen of English Watering Places," we will hope that, in the preceding pages, every species of direction has been afford to scenes

....." which daily viewed,  
Please daily, and whose novelty survives  
Long knowledge, and the scrutiny of years;"

and hasten to describe

### THE ENVIRONS OF SCARBROUGH.

Scarborough is the centre and source of attraction to a great variety of picturesque and majestic scenes both of nature and art. The man of taste, fixing his residence there a whole season, may find abundance of matter to gratify his curiosity throughout that period, by visiting objects contained within a circle of twenty-five miles round that romantic watering-place; and, being in the immediate vicinity, we will commence our descriptions with

#### HACKNESS,

which is a romantic village, celebrated for the beauty of its scenery; and is therefore visited





by all persons of discernment and fashion who resort to Scarbro', from which it is about six miles distant. The road conducting to it may be taken through the villages of East and West Ayton, which are pleasantly situated on the opposite banks of the river Derwent. The Derwent, after winding in a confined current through the valley from Hackness, here displays a broader stream. On the slope of a pleasant field to the north of *West Ayton*, stands the ruin of an ancient building, once the fortified residence of the family of the *Eures* or *Evers*, who possessed large demesnes in these parts, and in the neighbourhood of Malton.

The village of *East Ayton*\* is celebrated for its charming valley, through which, is the delightful ride to *Hackness*. The lofty hills which embosom this valley, rise almost perpendicularly,

\* Five miles from Scarbrough, and four thence down the valley to Hackness. Those who would like to walk down the vale might proceed by the mail from Scarbrough, at one P.M., as far as Ayton: they will find a good Inn and accommodations at the Johnstone Arms, at Hackness: A return by Scalby and Newby, (the distance in which line being only six miles,) will give a pleasing variation to the excursion.

clothed with pendent woods of various foliage; and the river Derwent, overhung with branching shrubs and spiry alders, meanders its silvery course through the vale. About a mile up the valley the road winds into *Raincliff*, where there is another change of sylvan scenery, which covers the north-west declivity of Seamer-moor. A lane, to the left, leads to *Hackness*, through the village of *Everley* on the verdant slope of the opposite hill. This is one of the most pleasant rides from Scarbrough to *Hackness*; and the scene may be diversified by returning along the carriage-road which descends to the hill at *Hay-Brow*. From the summit of this hill there is a delightful view of the *Sea* and *Scarbrough Castle*. The picturesque village of *Scalby* adds considerably to the beauty of the landscape.

*Hackness* is situated in a pleasant valley, embosomed by surrounding hills, adorned with trees of the richest foliage. The hills are lofty, and finely variegated, differing from each other as well in shape as in ornament. The prospects at *Hackness* have a charming variety; the hand of nature having not only enriched them with a

profusion of sylvan embellishments, but also moulded them into such different forms and projections, as are at once picturesque and beautiful. The road winds irregularly through the valley, presenting at every turn a change of scenery, and the view is sometimes improved by springs of water bursting from the sides of the hills in natural cascades, or falling in gentle murmurs.

To this delightful solitude, Lady Hilda, the pious and illustrious foundress of Whitby Abbey, retreated, in the evening of life, to pass her days in sacred retirement and meditation.\*

The Church is a pleasing rural edifice, embosomed in verdent foliage, having, on a low tower, a spire, than which no other kind of erection could have been more happily chosen for its peculiar situation, as it forms, when viewed through the openings of the woods, a most interesting object; particularly in conjunction with the mansion-house. The interior of the

\* Vide Hinderwell's Scarbrough.

church bears evident marks of antiquity, and has been attached to the monastery of Lady Hilda. "The ancient oak-stalls of the monks, in the choir, still remain, nearly in their original state." It is the receptacle of a fine piece of statuary by *Chantry*. The canopy over the font, and a pair of curiously embellished candlesticks at the altar are worthy of inspection. In the Church Library are several valuable ecclesiastical works, and we think a "*Bibliotheca Parochialis de Hackness*" would not prove uninteresting.

On entering Hackness from Scalby, an elegant arched entrance bespeaks the approach to the village, the view through which, as it gradually unfolds itself, backed by that uncommonly bold, fine hill near the church, crowned with wood of varied foliage, when tinged with the soft glow of an evening's sun, produces an effect beyond description luxurious.

The gateway itself is an appropriate and pleasing design, and is covered with a great variety of ornamental shrubs, which are pendent

over its sides, and would form a most interesting subject for the artist.

On the right of this gateway appears the elegant modern Mansion-house\* of the proprietor of the lordship, Sir John Vanden Bempde Johnstone, Bart., erected by Sir Richard Johnstone, the father of the present owner.

Some very striking improvements have recently been made in the grounds contiguous to the mansion, in the enlargement of the sheet of water in front of the house, the conducting of a rivulet round the woods which environ the park, the embellishment of the sides of the carriage-road, by plantations, the erection of a New Lodge, and other effective alterations. A few more such changes will contribute toward rendering Hackness, *Fairy Land*, and this sweet vale a place of enchantment.

“The high ground between Scarbrough and Ayton, called Seamer-moor, and the moors which

\* Lithographic views of the House and Church are published, and may be had of the Booksellers of Scarbrough.

extend westward to Lockton and Saltergate, present many interesting objects to the eye of the antiquary; particularly camps, trenches, houses, upright stones, and foundations of ancient British dwellings. These hills are also interesting to the naturalist, from their peculiar form; being all flat on the top, with steep but smooth declivities on their northern fronts, descending at the same angle. Some of these hills are stretched out in oblong ridges, which when their ends are presented to the spectator, have the appearance of haystacks. This is particularly the case with Langdale End, and Blakey Topping; to which we may add Oliver's Mount, near Scarbrough.\*

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### SCALBY

is a pleasant village, three miles from Scarbro', to the north of the York road, and may be visited either in the way to, or on the return from Hackness. The situation of Scalby is more pleasant, and its general appearance more inviting, than many other villages of the country; it being

\* Young's Picture of Whitby.

agreeably dispersed ; not having too much of the straight line, but presenting many rural deviations, both as regards the buildings themselves and their situation. At the west end of the village, a road turns off which ultimately

“ Descends into the opening glade”

of Hackness, so celebrated in this neighbourhood. It may be considered a new road, having been formed only about twenty-five years, by the late Sir Richard Vanden Bempde Johnstone, Bart., the proprietor of Hackness, at about £600 expense.

Near this turn to Hackness stands, upon a gentle elevation, the Church, a very neat edifice, with an embattled tower, which from several points of view assimilates in a delightful manner with the surrounding landscape.\* The prospect from the church-yard embraces an extent and variety of objects, seldom realized without some

\* A picturesque view of the Church of Scalby has been published by C. R. Todd, Scarbrough, finely etched by Mr. C. J. Smith, of London ; from a drawing by Mr. H. B. Carter, of Scarbrough.

counteracting impression of dreariness and vacancy. In the landscape here presented, the eye of taste is fully satisfied. The hills of Hackness, especially one tabular projection, and the range of Raincliff, form the boundaries of the horizon on the right hand and on the left. These noble eminences and slopes of every size and form, are clothed with woods, in growth and quantity most picturesque, and disposed with the best effect on the very points where we should most desire them.

The small building near the church-yard gate is a School-room, built by the Rev. C. A. Thurlow, the late Vicar.

*Times of Divine Service.*—On Sunday mornings in summer, service commences at half-past ten; and when in the afternoon, at half-past two. In winter each service begins half an hour earlier.

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#### NEWBY

is a hamlet contiguous to, and in the parish of Scalby.



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### SCALBY MILL.

A branch of the Derwent, formed into a canal, not navigable, passes the outskirts of Scalby, and winds its way to Scalby Mill, a celebrated tea-house, for which too much cannot be said; it is romantically situated, commanding an excellent view of the Ocean, Scarbro' Castle, &c. and the visitant cannot spend an afternoon, more pleasantly, or at less expense, than by visiting this picturesque scene. Parties who wish it can have their tea served in the alcoves.

A road opposite Newby, to the south, leads to Raincliff, in every respect the most extensive wood in the neighbourhood of Scarbro'. Through it, in the warmer seasons of the year, may be taken one of the most delightful rides that this country affords. The wood is entered by a gate on the right hand of the lane, which may be followed along the bottom of the hill, and will conduct strangers either to Hackness by way of Everley, or through the Forge-valley to Ayton, and thus returning to Scarbrough by the York road. The variety of ground passed through in making this agreeable tour is abundant in diversified sylvan scenery. The succession of very dissimilar, but well contrasted scenes, almost every one beautiful in its kind, may, combining the effect of the whole, scarcely be rivalled within so small a compass. The river Derwent overhung with branching shrubs, and spiry alders, sweeps its winding course, rippling along at the foot of lofty eminences, thickly planted with trees. The river afterwards spreads a broader stream, meandering through more open ground, toward the picturesque village of Ayton, adorned by a handsome modern bridge, near to which

are the remains of an ancient mansion, all so happily situated, as if designed in succession to surprise and gratify the eye of the visitant.

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### BURNISTON

is the first village on the road to Whitby, about four miles from Scarbrough, and is attached to the parish of Scalby.

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### CLOUGHTON,

five miles distant from Scarbrough, on the Whitby road, is, likewise, in the parish of Scalby. The roof of the small chapel of ease here, in November, 1831, fell in, and the building altogether being in a dangerous state, it was found necessary to rebuild the sacred edifice; accordingly in January, 1832, the Rev. C. A. Thurlow, laid the first stone of a new and larger chapel, which was opened in the summer. The Vicar of Scalby performs Divine Worship here, at those times when he does not officiate at Scalby.

*Quarry.*--In this township is a celebrated Quarry

of free-stone, whence Scarbrough Castle is said to have been built, and with which durable stone Belvoir-Terrace, &c., forming a portion of the Crescent buildings at Scarbrough, have been erected.

At Cloughton-wyke is a petrifying spring, whence remarkably fine specimens of incrustated moss, twigs, &c. may be obtained.

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#### ANCIENT BRITISH VILLAGE, NEAR CLOUGHTON.

Mr. Knox's Map of the Environs of Scarbro', by pointing out some considerable foundations near Cloughton, excited much interest, which occasioned the spot to be investigated in the autumn of 1828, and an interesting letter, developing the plan, and containing the result of the discoveries made, was addressed to John Tindall, Esq., Banker, Scarbrough.

Little doubt is left on the mind that these foundations have been a settlement, or town, of the ancient Britons ; connected, as they certain-

ly are, by track-ways, or roads, to other remains of acknowledged high antiquity, at no great distance on the moors. The situation, although not greatly elevated, commands an extensive and beautiful prospect.

Stone celts have been found on the moors near this place; a fine large one being now in the possession of Mr. T. Pickering, who had, till lately, much to his credit, preserved the remains of a small British urn, found in the Tumulus, near Ringing Keld. A quern, or ancient mill stone, was also ploughed up in this neighbourhood.

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### HAYBURN WYKE

possesses a picturesque wood, and under the luxuriant branches of oak, ash, birch, pine, &c., numerous forest-walks have been formed, on which are placed in various appropriate situations rustic temples, summer houses, huts, &c.; and at different openings are discovered beautiful cascades, forming in conjunction, a scene of varied richness and beauty. It is the property of Mrs. Woodall, of Scarbrough.

## AT ROBIN HOOD'S BAY

is a small fishing town, about thirteen miles north from Scarborough, and is frequently visited by strangers on account of its peculiarly romantic situation, and grotesque appearance, the houses being strangely scattered over the face of a steep cliff. About a mile from the village are situated the celebrated alum works, the operations of which are at present suspended. The road to Robin Hood's Bay turns off from the moors, or high Whitby road, about five miles from the half-way house between Scarborough and Whitby; but the descent into the vale is very inconvenient for a carriage, the road being irregular and steep.

In the event of a party visiting the place in a carriage, we by all means advise the company to walk down the valley, on quitting the Whitby road, for the distance of a mile or two, and to leave the carriage, on its arrival, at the entrance of the village, called Robin Hood's Town; a person possessing a field, being generally in readiness to take charge of the carriage and horses; as the descent into the village is so pre-

cipitous, as to render it extremely dangerous for any vehicle to proceed farther than the brow of the hill.

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### FILEY,

formerly a mere fishing town, has now acquired some celebrity as a watering-place ; it is distant eight miles south from Scarborough. The situation of Filey is bold and romantic, being elevated upon the Cliffs, nearly in the centre of a spacious bay, whose terminations are on the south, by the vast promontory, Flamborough Head, and on the north by the remarkable ridge of rocks, which

‘ lacks a parallel’

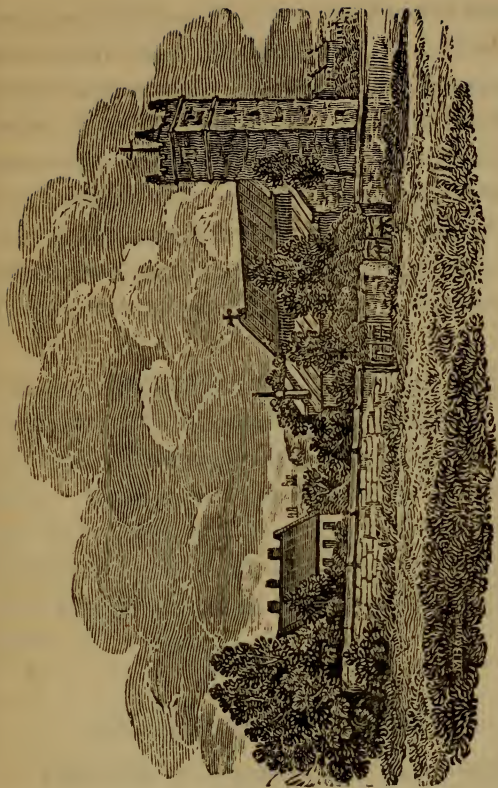
on the English coasts, emphatically denominated *Filey Bridge*, ranging about half a mile into the sea. At the time of high-water this vast mole is overflowed ; but when the tide is down, it may be paced to its extremity, whence noble views of Scarborough-castle on the north, and Flamboro’ Head, on the south, offer themselves romantically to the sight. The sandy beach of Filey is particularly fine, being firm and smooth for five miles in extent. After storms, the species of shells, corallines, &c. deposited upon the coast, particularly in the bay, are remarkably numerous,

Fishery is pursued at Filey with much spirit ; the lobsters caught here are considered particularly excellent. Bathing is practiced here, there being several machines kept. Baths have been erected near the beach. The Spa is situated about a quarter of a mile to the N. E. of the village ; " the water contains," according to Munro, " besides iron, a considerable portion of sea salt, some Epsom salt, calcareous earth, and probably much fixed air." The population of Filey is about 800. A Free Library has been established here by Miss Walker. The Hotel, kept by Mrs. Foord, is a very respectable Inn.

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#### HUNMANBY,

about the midway between Scarborough and Bridlington, is well built and pleasantly situated, being surrounded by 6,000 acres of fertile land, and adorned by a considerable quantity of ornamental wood, chiefly growing on an elevated site, called the Castle-hill, where are still to be traced the foundations of an ancient fortress. From this place the ground slopes, with a regular and almost imperceptible descent, toward the beautiful and picturesque bay of Filey.



HUNMANBY CHURCH.



In the Church is a sumptuous monument, commemorating such of the Osbaldeston family, who died in the eighteenth century. Over the central arches of the Church are emblazoned, in twelve distinct shields, the armorial bearings, subscribed with the names of the ancient lords of the place. The vicarage-house, which stands near the Church, has been greatly improved and embellished by the present incumbent, the Rev. Francis Wrangham, M. A. F. R. S. &c., &c.

Bertram Mitford Osbaldeston Mitford, Esq., the Proprietor of the Lordship, has a seat here. It is not, however, a conspicuous object from the road, being walled round, and shaded by aged trees. At the extremity of the village towards Bridlington, is a gothic entrance-lodge, in imitation of a ruined abbey, which has a very striking effect.

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### FLAMBOROUGH CLIFFS.

The Cliffs of Flamborough, about eighteen miles distant from Scarbrough, are well worth inspecting: "they are of amazing grandeur and

a tremendous height, from one hundred to a hundred and fifty yards perpendicular. They are composed of a mouldering limestone rock, of snowy whiteness, covered and adorned with an astonishing number of birds, remarkable for the variety and brilliancy of their plumage. From the latter end of April to the beginning of August, myriads resort thither, to build their pensile nests, and trust their eggs and tender offspring to the exposed and dangerous security of broken rocks, and projecting ledges.

“ At the foot of the Cliffs, are some extensive Caverns, formed either by the restless turbulence of the ocean, gradually and imperceptibly excavating the solid rock, or by some unknown cause of distant origin. There are three, which exceed the others in extent and curiosity. The principal is *Robin Lyth's Hole*, which surpasses the rest in extent of dimensions. It has two openings, one communicating with the land, the other with the sea. The former is low and narrow, giving solemn admission into the cavern, which, at the first entrance, is surrounded with a tenebrious gloom ; but the darkness gradually dispersing, the mag-

nificence becomes unfolded, and excites the admiration of the exploring stranger. The floor is a solid rock, formed into broad steps of an easy descent, and the stones, at the sides, are curiously variegated. The roof is finely arched, and nearly fifty feet high at the centre. The many projecting ledges and fragments of suspended rocks, joined to the great elevation, give it an awful, and, at the same time, a majestic appearance; and when looking upward to survey the lofty arch, and reflect upon the superincumbent mass sustained by it, there is a difficulty in suppressing those ideas of danger which intrude upon such an occasion.

Near Flamborough is situated the celebrated Light-House, which, from its elevated situation, may be seen at a great distance. The interior may be viewed on application.

From Flamborough, an excursion to the church of Bridlington should be made, which presents interesting specimens of the architecture of various periods; for a minute description of

which, and several antiquities connected with this edifice, we refer our readers to Prickett's Architectural Description of Bridlington Priory Church, and Poulson's History of Holderness.

In the church-yard at Rudston, a village five miles west from Bridlington, "is an obelisk highly worthy the attention of the antiquary." It consists of one entire and immensely large stone, of itself a curiosity ; the erection of which has been ascribed to the Druids, the Romans, &c.; and as no description can present an adequate idea of its magnitude and effects, combined with the adjacent scenery, we earnestly recommend a visit to the original, which is a venerable object of antiquity.

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### PICKERING,

which is eighteen miles distant from Scarborough, lies in the road to Kirby Moor-side and Duncombe Park, and was formerly the chief town of the district, and once sent two members to Parliament. It is situated upon a pleasant eminence. The castle at present is in a very ruinous state ;

but not many years since, some of the towers had wooden floors entire, and doors to the dungeons. The castle-hill commands a charming view of the vale of Pickering, which is celebrated for its fertility.

The railroad from Pickering to Whitby affords excellent accommodation for passengers.

Coaches for a party of not less than eight, and trucks for the conveyance of carriages may be had at any time, either at Whitby or Pickering; and even a single individual will find the engaging of a railway carriage to himself, less expensive than a post chaise.

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### WHITBY.

A delightful excursion may be made from Pickering to Whitby by the railway. It is a town of some importance, where ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent, but our limits will not allow us to enter into any full description.

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### KIRBY MOOR-SIDE

is a market town situated near the river Rye. It

was originally called *Kirkby*, and received the additional epithet *Moor-side*, from its situation on the side of *Blackmoor*. It is distant from Scarbrough about twenty-six miles. Kirby Moor-side and Helmsley (including Duncombe Park) were part of the extensive possessions of Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, who was killed by Felton.

The house in which the succeeding Duke expired is situated in the Market-place. During the summer-season it is much visited by the curious.

On the road from Kirkby Moor-side to Helmsley, and Duncombe Park, is the celebrated

### KIRKDALE CAVERN,

of the discovery of which, we extract the following from Young and Bird's "Geological survey of the Yorkshire Coast."

"The labourers at the quarry of stone for repairing roads at Kirkdale, having removed the alluvium from above a fresh piece of this rock, in the north part of the quarry, and wrought this

rock downward for a few feet, discovered, in July 1821, a cavern running horizontally from the slope of the bank eastward, and then making a turn to the north east.

“ The operations of the workmen laid open that part of the cave which extended from the bank to the remarkable turn now mentioned, a distance of forty-six feet. The aperture toward the slope was nearly square, being about two feet each way ; but it became considerably wider toward the turn, and a little higher. The stratum forming the floor was flat and unbroken, and was thickly covered with bones and teeth, not lying in distinct skeletons, but strewed about in the greatest confusion, and mixed with a soft marly earth, apparently resulting from the decomposition of bones. The bones had scarcely any appearance of being water-worn ; a few of them were tolerably entire, but the greater part consisted of broken fragments of leg bones, thigh bones, jaw bones, &c. ; and many of them were greatly decomposed, being nearly in the state of phosphate of lime, and ready to crumble into powder. The teeth were found, partly in the

fragments of the jaws, and partly detached. The quantity of bones in this part of the cavern, was reckoned to exceed a cart load. The roof and sides of the cavern were, in many places, incrustated with stalactites, masses of which were also mixed with the bones."†

At a short distance from this cave, is *Kirkdale Church*, situate in a fine romantic valley, and celebrated for a dial, bearing a very ancient inscription, at a date, before the Norman Conquest.‡

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### HELMSLEY,

the property of Lord Feversham, is an ancient market town, in a pleasant situation, on the banks of the river Rye, six miles from Kirby Moor-side. The cultivated part of the country contiguous to it, is fertile, and abounds with venerable woods; but, at a distance, the barren moors appear in view.

† Professor Buckland, P. G. S., published a very interesting volume on the subject of this cavern, and the remains found in it.

‡ See a description of Duncombe Park, Rievaulx Abbey, &c., price 2s. 6d., and Eastmead's *Historia Rievallensis*, 8vo.

The remains of the castle are grand and imposing, consisting of a lofty tower ; and some other detached broken parts, with a noble gateway, situated upon an eminence, surrounded with a double moat. The tower, in conjunction with the rich woodland scenery around, forms a prominent and most interesting object from the exquisite terrace belonging to Duncombe Park.

Visitants will find excellent accommodation at the New Inn, at Helmsley, from which place the road\* is usually taken to

### RIEVAUX ABBEY,

a stately vestige of antiquity, situated in a pleasant vale, about three miles from Duncombe Park.

\* Parties generally take their vehicle to the Abbey, whence they walk to Duncombe Park along the fine terrace, called the Bank Top, which is near the ruins of the Abbey, and return thro' the Park to Helmsley, in which course the remains of the Castle will meet the eye, and call for minute examination. Those who can spare time, should contrive to devote two days to the excursion, sleeping the first night at Kirby-moorside, or at Helmsley, and proceeding the next morning to inspect these majestic and enchanting scenes.

The vestiges, yet standing, are noble, and prove the abbey to have been of great extent. The situation is not to be surpassed in picturesque beauty. At a little distance from the ruins, are the gardener's apartments, whence there is a steep and winding path ascending to a charming terrace, which overlooks the whole, and commands the most beautiful and diversified prospects. At one end is an elegant pavilion ornamented with paintings; at the other a handsome circular temple, whence appears an extensive valley, richly adorned with wood and water. The north side of the terrace is defended by a thick plantation of firs, and the slopes are covered with a variety of trees and shrubs. Indeed the scenery is beyond description fascinating.

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### DUNCOMBE PARK,

the seat of Lord Feversham, is about two miles from Helmsley. The house is a fine building designed by Sir John Vanbrugh. In the Hall, a noble room, sixty feet long and forty wide, surrounded with fourteen large Corinthian pillars of stone, is that invaluable piece of sculpture, the

Dog of Alcibiades, the performance of the celebrated *Myron*, and the famous statue of the Discobulus, which is esteemed the first statue in England. The saloon, in spirit with the laudable fashion of the times, has been converted into a library. The collection of paintings, though not very numerous, is extremely capital and choice.

We must not fail to notice to the traveller, that Byland Abbey, an interesting ruin, is only about four miles from Rievaulx Abbey.

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### CASTLE-HOWARD,

the seat of the Earl of Carlisle, six miles to the west of Malton,\* (which place is distant twenty-two miles from Scarbrough,) stands upon a beautiful eminence in view of the York road, and is esteemed one of the noblest mansions in this country. It was built from a design by Sir John Vanbrugh. The large and princely collection of

The York Coach might be taken in the morning at seven for Malton, where, at the Talbot Inn, are good accommodations, and there would be sufficient time to inspect the house, and return to Malton to meet the Coach about three P. M. for Scarbrough.

antique busts, statues, marbles, urns, and paintings, with which this mansion is enriched, affords a high gratification to the admirers of the fine arts, while the liberality of the noble proprietor entitles him to the praise and gratitude of the public for allowing them to participate in the pleasures arising from such a repository of taste.

An enumeration of the whole of the paintings here would be too extensive for insertion: a selection only will, therefore, be introduced. The three of the greatest reputation, formed a part of the Orleans Collection. The most celebrated picture is that of the *Three Maries*, by Annibal Caracci.

In this astonishing effort of art all the excellencies of painting are united. With respect to the reputed value of this extraordinary performance, it has been alleged that the court of Spain proposed to cover it with *louis-d'ors*, and that this would have amounted to eight thousand.

The following should be particularly noticed :

*The Entombing of Christ*—Ludovico Caracci;  
*The Finding of Moses*—Don Diego Velasquez;  
*Adoration of our Saviour by the Wise Men*—  
Mabuse; *The Portrait of Snyders*—Vandyck;  
*Herodias with the Head of John the Baptist in a  
Charger*—Rubens; *The Circumcision*—Giovanni  
Bellani; *Isaac going to be sacrificed*—Rembrandt;  
*Saint John the Evangelist*—Dominichino; *Por-  
trait of Omai*—Sir Joshua Renyolds.

The Park is enriched with several ornamental  
buildings, viz.: a beautiful Mausoleum, an Ionic  
Temple, a stately Obelisk, &c.

A View of this Mansion from a drawing by  
J. Jackson, R. A. is published.



## A P P E N D I X .

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### ARTISTS.

Baynes, Mr. M., Jun., portrait and animal painter, has a small exhibition of pictures, and teaches Drawing. He resides on Palace-Hill.

Carter, Mr. H. B., (late of London,) Exhibitor at the Royal Academy, British Institution &c. resides in Queen-street. He excels in Water-colour drawings of coast scenery, &c., and gives instruction in oil and water-colour painting. Works of art may be seen at any time, at his house.

Hartley, Mr., Huntriss' Row, has been a respectable teacher of Drawing at Scarbrough for a great number of years.

Harrison, Mr., a young Artist of considerable

ability in portrait painting. Specimens may be seen at his residence in Long-west-gate.

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### CARRIERS.

To HULL; John Bell, Cross-Street; starts on Mondays from Queen-street, and returns on Wednesdays. On Thursdays from Cross-street; and returns on Saturday mornings.

To WHITBY; William Cooper; starts on Thursday mornings, and returns on Saturdays.

To YORK; Michael Walker, Long-room-st.; starts on Mondays at noon, and returns on Wednesdays. Starts on Thursdays, and returns on Saturdays.

Thomas Swaby, Queen-street; starts on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings at six o'clock.

To BRIDLINGTON; Robert Elliot; starts on Tuesdays and Fridays, at nine o'clock in the morning, from the Star Inn, King-street.

## CARRIAGES, HORSES, GIGS, &amp;c.

*let for hire*

by Mr. Mark Dove, Tanner-street; Mr. Joseph Jackson, ditto; Mr. Peacock, Queen-street; Mr. R. Dove, Sand-side; Mr. T. Mosey, ditto; and Mr. Woods, Princess' Street.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Horses, &c., by the day or hour.

Mr. Coulson, Long-room-street, has a neat Barouche for hire.

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## COACHES.

TO HULL; *The Royal Mail* leaves the Coach-office next the George Inn, Newbro'-street, every morning at ten, and returns to the Talbot Inn, Queen-street, at half-past three in the afternoon.

*The Wellington* leaves the Royal Mail and General Coach-office, every morning (Sundays excepted,) at eight o'clock.

TO WHITBY; *The Royal Union* leaves the General Coach-office at five in the evening.

TO YORK; *The Royal Mail* at one o'clock in the afternoon, from the General Coach-office, Newbrough-street.

*The Prince Blucher*, at seven o'clock every morning (Sundays excepted) from the Coach-office, Newbro'-street, and returns to the Talbot Inn.

*The True Blue*, at eight every morning (Sundays excepted,) from the General Coach-office, and returns to the Bull and Bell, alternate weeks.

*The Regulator*, leaves the Blacksmiths' Arms and London Inn, every morning (Sundays excepted,) at ten o'clock.

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### DANCING.

Mr. Allan, of York, attends Miss Irvin's Academy every fortnight.

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### HOTELS AND PRINCIPAL INNS.

Reed's Hotel, Long-room-street; Houson's Hotel, Without the Bar; and Towers's Hotel, Huntriss' Row. The Bell Inn, Bland's Cliff; the Blacksmiths' Arms, and the Talbot, Queen-

street ; George Inn, New Inn, and London Inn, Newbrough-street.

Most of the above are posting houses : besides these, there are several other inns of respectability.

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### LODGINGS.

The Cliff-lodgings, Belvoir Terrace, and the Crescent, hold the first place in point of situation, style, and prospect : the houses of Mrs. Edmond, Mr. Hopper, and Mr. Webb, on Prospect-place ; the Marine-houses, at the foot of the News-room steps, the houses on the cliff ascending these steps, and those on Brunswick-Terrace, Albion-Place, and Vernon-Place, also boast their sea-prospects. They are in general clean, airy, and furnished in good style. The cliff houses, &c., are usually engaged by the week ; but there is a customary charge of twelve shillings per week, for each room, in different parts of the town. Linen is furnished, but for washing it, is an extra charge. Mrs. Blanchard, Mrs Coverley, Miss Robinson, and Mrs. Towers, in Huntriss' Row ; Miss Banks and Mrs. Woodall, Merchants'

Row; and Mr. Cooper, on the sands; are directors of the Boarding-houses, and furnish a daily table for the accommodation of their respective Lodgers. Besides these, there are ordinaries at the different inns, from which, or from the boarding-houses, dinners are sent to all parts of the town at varied rates, according to the articles ordered; the lowest price being 2s.

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### PHYSICIANS.

Murray, Peter, Esq., Belle Vue, (Retired from general practice.)

Kelk, John, Esq., Brunswick Terrace.

Hulme, —, Esq., Granby Place.

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### SURGEONS AND GENERAL PRACTITIONERS.

Travis, William, M.D., and Dunn, Mr., Newbrough-street.

Harland, William, M. D., and Easton, Mr. Alexander, Newbrough-street.

Weddell, Mr. Thomas, and Hopper, Mr. George, Queen-street.

Wilson, Mr. William, Newbrough-street.

Rennison, Mr. Robert, and Cross, Mr., Cliff and Carr-street.

## TEACHERS OF MUSIC.

Hartley, Mr., Huntriss' Row.

Wilson, Mr. W., (Organist of St. Mary's and  
Christ Church,) Wellington Place.

Crawford, Miss, (Organist of the Roman  
Catholic Chapel,) Cliff.

Todd, Mr. C. R., Tanner-street.

Peckett, Mr. A., Toller-gate.

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## STEAM PACKETS.

There are several Steam Packets which ply between London and Edinburgh, and which pass Scarbrough, three or four days in a week, where they take on board passengers for those places.

Besides these Edinburgh Packets, are several smaller ones, which ply between Hull and Newcastle, calling off Scarbro' (weather permitting).

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## PIANO-FORTES

*are let by*

Hartley, Mr. 3, Huntriss' Row.

Wilson, Mr. W., Wellington Place.

Todd, Mr. C. R., 1, Tanner-street.

## CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

Champley. Mr J., 71, Newbrough-street.  
Fox, Mr. J. T., 52, ditto.  
Ireland, Mr. G., 16, ditto.  
Porrett, Mr. G., 64, ditto.  
Rooke, Mr. C., Globe-street.  
Buckoll, Mr. W. C., 26, Huntriss' Row.  
Weightman, Mr. W. 20, Newbrough-street.

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## THE POST-OFFICE

*Is situated at No. 50, Newbrough Street.*

ARRIVALS.—From London and the south, and from York and the North generally at twenty minutes past twelve o'clock at noon: from Hull, and the south-east line, at half-past three in the afternoon.

The Letter-Box is closed at ten minutes before twelve o'clock at noon, the fee on late letters *one penny* until twenty minutes past twelve, and *two-pence* from that time until the despatch of the London and York Mail.

DEPARTURES.—For Hull, at ten o'clock in the morning; and to London, York, Leeds, the

North and Western parts of the Kingdom, &c., at one o'clock in the day.

The delivery of Letters from York, the West, the North, Ireland and Scotland, and from London, by York, an hour after the arrival of the York Mail; those from Bridlington, Beverley, Driffeld, Hull, Lincoln, Norfolk, &c. at half an hour after the arrival of the latter.

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#### WESLEYAN CENTENARY CHAPEL.

This new Chapel was opened in the Summer of 1840, it is situated in the centre of Queen-Street, and will accommodate 2000 persons.—For times of meeting, see page 27.

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#### ST. THOMAS'S CHAPEL.

This Chapel is situated in East-sand-gate, and will accommodate about 600 persons. Service is performed on the morning and evening of Sabbath Day by either the Vicar or one of his Curates.

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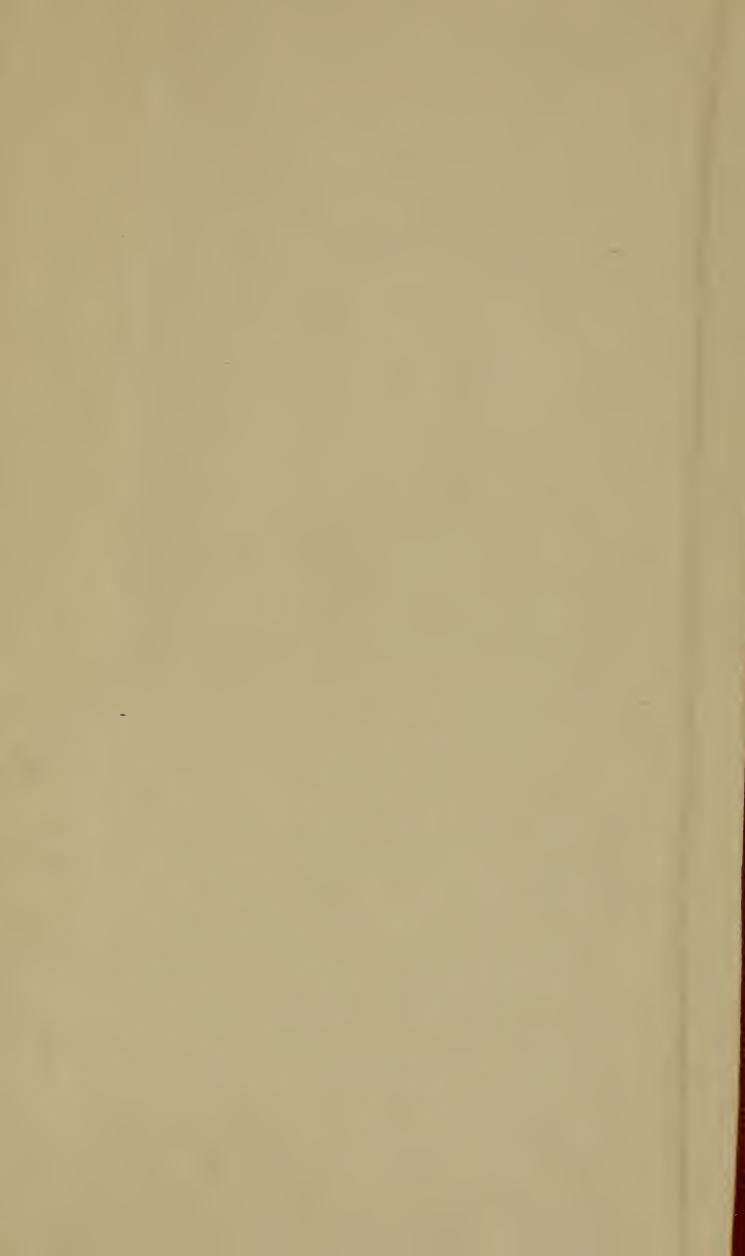












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